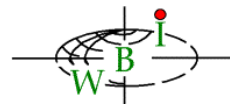
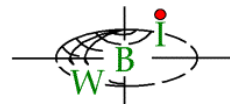


CONTENT

1. Executive Summary, Commission and Aim	6
1.1 Summary of Findings	7
1.1.1 Archeological Finding Locations	7
1.1.2 Historical Buildings and Objects	7
1.2 Summary of Management Recommendations	8
1.2.1 Recommendations for Archeological Sites	8
1.2.2 Recommendations for Historical Buildings and Sites	8
2. Legal Background	10
2.1 Legal Background in the United States of America	10
2.2 Legal Background of the Host Nation (Germany)	10
3. Survey Area, Survey Time and Survey Procedure.....	12
3.1 Survey Area	12
3.2 Land Use	12
3.3 Time Period	13
3.4 Survey Procedure	13
3.4.1 Responsible Authorities / Archive Research	13
3.4.2 Visits and Interviews	13
3.4.3 Listing of Findings	14
3.4.4 CAD-Mapping of Findings.....	14
4. List of Archeological and Cultural Findings	15
4.1 ARLOCs in Kitzingen	15
4.1.1 Survey Maps	15
4.1.2 Catalogue Maps	19
4.1.3 Findings	25
4.2 ARLOCs in WÜRZBURG	48
4.2.1 Survey Maps	48
4.2.2 Catalogue Maps	50
4.2.3 Findings	54



4.3	Giebelstadt	60
4.3.1	Survey Maps	60
4.3.2	Catalogue Map	62
4.3.3	Findings	63
5.	Management Recommendations	68
5.1	General Management Recommendation Information.....	68
5.2	Management Plan for the Survey Area.....	68
5.2.1	Management Plan for Archeological Findings.....	68
5.2.2	Management Plan for Cultural Findings.....	72
6.	Partnering Opportunities and Funds.....	75
6.1	Addresses	75
6.2	Funds	75



FIGURES

- Fig. 1: Survey Map of the Installations of the 417th BSB, Kitzingen
- Fig. 2: Survey Map: Klosterforst Local Training Area & Harvey Barracks (including topographical map)
- Fig. 3: Survey Map of Klosterforst Local Training Area & Harvey Barracks without topographical map
- Fig. 4: Survey Map: Marshall Heights & Larson Barracks (including topographical map)
- Fig. 5: Survey Map: Marshall Heights & Larson Barracks without topographical map
- Fig. 6: Detailed Map: Klosterforst Local Training Area – NW
- Fig. 7: Detailed Map of Klosterforst Local Training Area – Middle and NE
- Fig. 8: Detailed Map: Harvey Barracks
- Fig. 9: Detailed Map of Harvey Barracks – West
- Fig. 10: Detailed Map of Larson Barracks
- Fig. 11: Detailed Map of Marshall Heights
- Fig. 12: Survey Map of Würzburg – Faulenberg Kaserne, U.S. Army Hospital, Leighton Barracks (including topographical map)
- Fig. 13: Survey Map of Faulenberg Kaserne, Army Hospital, Leighton Barracks
- Fig. 14: Detailed Map of Würzburg – Leighton Baracks
- Fig. 15: Detailed Map of Würzburg – Leighton Baracks
- Fig. 16: Detailed Map of Würzburg – Army Hospital
- Fig. 17: Detailed Map of Würzburg – Faulenberg-Kaserne
- Fig. 18: Survey map of Giebelstadt Army Airfield (including topographical map)
- Fig. 19: Survey Map of Giebelstadt Army Airfield (without topographical map)
- Fig. 20: Detailed Map of Giebelstadt Army Airfield.

TABLES

- Table 1: Overview of archeological findings
- Table 2: Overview of cultural resources and historical buildings.
- Table 3: Recommended management of barrow fields or groups
- Table 4: Recommended management of graveyards not visible on the surface
- Table 5: Recommended management of settlements and other findings



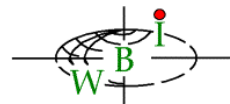
APPENDIX

Appendix 1 Tentative Template

Appendix 2 Survey Maps

ABBREVIATIONS

BLfD	Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege
TK	Topographic Map (Topographische Karte)



1. Executive Summary, Commission and Aim

During the development of the Cultural & Archeological Resources Management Plan for the 417th BSB, Kitzingen (DACA90-99D-0043, Task Order: 0002, Contract dated 02. Feb. 2000), WBI¹, in cooperation with the ArcTron GmbH², researched for archeological sites or cultural resources and historical buildings in the installations of the 417th BSB Kitzingen, all located in Lower Franconia.

This study is designed to aid the 417th BSB Commander in making informed decisions regarding the archeological, cultural, and historical resources under his/her responsibility. These decisions must comply with public laws, support the military mission, and be consistent with sound principles of cultural resources management.

The research includes the following ARLOCs:

KITZINGEN	Klosterforst Local Training Area
	Harvey Barracks
	Larson Barracks
	Marshall Heights
WÜRZBURG	Faulenberg-Kaserne
	U.S. Army Hospital
	Leighton Barracks
GIEBELSTADT	Giebelstadt Army Airfield

The research was performed in several phases including numerous visits to the archives and field trips to the identified sites. This work was accomplished by Mr. Martin Schaich, M.A. (ArcTron GmbH) from April through August 2000. Project supervision and project control was performed by Dr. Schoger, Mr. Deinlein, Mr. Bolch and Ms. Konzog, all of WBI.

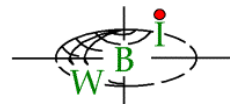
The archives of the Bavarian Authority for the Preservation of Historical Buildings and Cultural Resources “Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege” (BLfD), located in Würzburg (archeology) and in Bamberg (maintenance of historical buildings), were visited and viewed for archive materials during research. Additionally, the respective representatives of the BLfD were contacted in person as well as in writing.

It must be noted that the BLfD Würzburg has a complete inventory of the archeological resources, and thus all currently officially registered sites can be accessed.

This does not apply to sites that have not yet been extensively surveyed and categorized by the authorities. Alterations to both the internal and external structure of buildings constructed prior to 1965 thus require the approval of the BLfD. Maps showing an

¹ Address: WBI – Wolf Blumenthal Ingenieurbüro, Deichslerstraße 25, 90489 Nürnberg.
Tel. +49 911 - 9599510; E-Mail: info@gibs-online.de

² Address: ArcTron – Ausgrabungen & Computerdokumentationen GmbH, Ringstraße 8, 93177 Altenthann. Tel. +49 9408 – 85010; E-Mail: arctron@arctron.de



overview of the survey location, the boundaries of the 417th BSB installations, and which show the locations of single findings, are included in Chapter 4.

1.1 Summary of Findings

1.1.1 Archeological Finding Locations

Recording of archeological finding places has been completed. During research, the current local files, as well as the digital recordings in a database of finding locations at the BLfD in Würzburg were reviewed. This branch office administers the complete archeological inventory of Lower Franconia.

During archive research, the local files were viewed or the finding locations retrieved in the database for the respective areas. Overall, **16 locations** were registered in the ARLOCs. Eight of these locations were found within the Klosterforst Local Training Area.

The distribution of the archeological locations is shown in Table 1:

ARLOC	Barrow Graves	Inhumation Graves	Urn Graves	Settlement Features	Underground Passage	Single findings
Harvey Barracks				2		
Klosterforst Local Training Area	6	1	1			
Marshall Heights		1		1		
Leighton Barracks					1	1
Giebelstadt Army Airfield	2					

Table 1: Overview of archeological findings

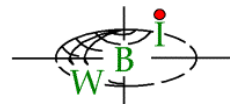
1.1.2 Historical Buildings and Objects

The local archives for historical buildings and cultural resources in Lower Franconia, based at the BLfD in Bamberg-Memmelsdorf, were visited. All relevant local files and location lists for the mentioned ARLOCs were viewed. Currently this particular archive in Bamberg-Memmelsdorf does not yet have complete records of historically significant buildings, as demanded by law. Thus, there are several buildings without any official registration, since these potential sites have not been evaluated.

All officially listed historical buildings and resources were recorded during research. There may be other historical sites, which have not been evaluated and registered as historically significant. According to written notification from Dr. R. Fiedler (BLfD), all buildings erected prior to approximately 1930 must be considered potential historically significant constructions.

Overall, 2 officially registered stone / art objects were identified in the 417th BSB.

The distribution of historical buildings and objects is shown in Table 2:



ARLOC	Stone-/Art Objects	Historical Buildings
Harvey Barracks	1 registered	X (probably exist, yet not officially registered)
Marshall Heights		X (probably exist, yet not officially registered)
Leighton Barracks	1 registered	- (probably no historical buildings)
U.S. Army Hospital		X (probably exist, yet not officially registered)
Faulenberg-Kaserne		X (one building directly outside the BSB boundary. Property of the city of Würzburg)
Giebelstadt Army Airfield		X (probably exist, yet not officially registered)
Larson Barracks		X (probably exist, yet not officially registered)

Table 2: Overview of cultural resources and historical buildings.

1.2 Summary of Management Recommendations

Generally, it is assumed that new archeological resources will be identified in the future due to improvements in remote sensing techniques and by the activities of amateur and professional collectors. An upgrading of the database every 5 years is thus recommended.

1.2.1 Recommendations for Archeological Sites

Archeological sites are protected by law (see chapter 2). Driving on these areas with military vehicles should be avoided.

Restructuring sites during maneuvers or training activities, and/or any infrastructure or construction measures near archeological sites necessitates the permission of the local German authorities. This implies that the U.S. Army must report any planned alterations to archeological sites to the BLfD (Würzburg) or to the Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde at the County Board.

If construction measures cannot be avoided, the commissioning body has to finance professional excavations before commencing with construction. Additional costs for site maintenance as well as constructional delays should thus be taken into account. In Bavaria, specialized excavation companies are increasingly performing excavations preceding construction, once the Landesamt für Denkmalpflege has completed its "preliminary diggings." The BLfD may also assist the commissioning body in the procurement procedure for professional excavation.

1.2.2 Recommendations for Historical Buildings and Sites

Historical buildings and sites are protected by law (see chapter 2). Therefore, they may only be changed within the frameworks of construction or upgrading measures, once permission has been obtained from the authorities. This applies to both interior areas as well as to external alterations.



Alterations to the facade of protected historical buildings during restoration, extension or reconstruction measures require permission. This implies that the U.S. Army is obliged to report any planned alterations to the BLfD (Bamberg-Memmelsdorf) or to the Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde at the County Board.

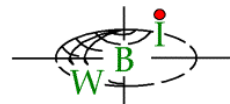
If construction measures cannot be avoided, the structural changes must be coordinated in detail with the authorities, which will impose restrictions, inspect, and support the project. Additional costs for preserving the monuments as well as construction delays should be taken into account.

The inventory of these resources has not yet been completed. It is thus probable that there are still further unregistered historical buildings and sites within the area of the mentioned ARLOCs.

It is estimated that 30 to 40 buildings in the respective ARLOCs would have to be surveyed for historical significance. The final decision is made by experts after the completion of the field surveys.

The authorities ought to be informed of any planned alterations to buildings erected before 1965. Simultaneously an assessment of the historical significance of the construction under consideration should be requested.

Currently no potential historical buildings of the 417th BSB, Kitzingen have been officially registered by the German Authorities.



2. Legal Background

2.1 Legal Background in the United States of America

The legal procedure for the management of cultural and archeological resources in U.S. owned installations is based on:

- Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
- Natural Resources Protection Act
- U.S. Army Regulation 200-4 "Cultural Resources Management"
- Environmental Final Governing Standards (FGS) for Germany, (August 1994)
- Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (March 2000)

2.2 Legal Background of the Host Nation (Germany)

The preservation of historical buildings and sites is subject to different laws within the different German Federal States (Bundesländer). The citizens' code of law (Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch BGB), § 984 (Schatzfundparagraph) does however contain a federal regulation concerning the finding an object of value. "If an object (treasure), that had been hidden for so long that the owner can no longer be traced, is detected, and upon detection is taken possession of, then half of the object becomes the property of the finder, the other half becoming the property of the owner of the property on which the object had been hidden".

Legal Regulations of the Bavarian Law on the Preservation of Historical Buildings and Cultural Resources (Bayerisches Denkmalschutzgesetz)

The Bavarian Law concerning the Preservation of Historical Buildings and Cultural Resources (Bayerisches Denkmalschutzgesetz) dates back to 1973 and will probably be updated soon, the last change having been in July 1994. Currently, the following important summarized regulations apply:

Official Inventory and List of Preserved Historical Buildings and Archeological Monuments – (Art. 2)

Historical buildings and archeological sites are listed in an inventory. All entries are officially made by the Landesamt für Denkmalpflege (authority for preservation of historical buildings and monuments) in agreement with the county. The respective inventories and archives were taken into consideration during research. The BLfD has not yet made an all-encompassing inventory. The U.S. Army is therefore advised to contact this authority for the additional determination of the historical significance of currently unlisted buildings.

Archeological Sites – (b. Art. 7 ff.)

Archeological sites are "movable and fixed sites, located or previously located underground originating from prehistoric times " (Art. 1).



Every alteration to these sites must be reported to the respective authority (Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde or BLfD). All excavation and construction performed on known or assumed archeological sites requires a special permit.

Permission may be refused should this be considered necessary for the protection of an archeological site.

Setting up, altering or removing facilities in the vicinity of archeological sites requires permission should this affect the stock or appearance of the archeological site.

Detection of archeological sites must be reported to the Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde or to the Landesamt für Denkmalpflege immediately. The proprietor and the owner of the property as well as the contractor and the supervisor of the work leading to the detection are also obliged to report this. It however does suffice if one of the people involved reports the finding for all concerned. If the finder is an employee, he must report the finding to the contractor or the supervisor of the works (Art. 8).

Historical Buildings (Art. 4 ff.)

Historical buildings are structural facilities or parts thereof from former times... including acknowledged historical equipment ... Historical buildings may also consist of an accumulation of facilities (ensemble), where each individual facility does not meet the requirements yet the site, place or road scenery as an entity is worth preserving. (Art. 1)

The owner of (or person responsible for) a historical building must maintain, repair and professionally treat his site, as well as protect it, as far as is humanly possible. (Art. 4)

He may be obliged to perform certain maintenance measures, either totally or partially. This can be expected of him, but his other tasks and obligations must be taken into consideration. If he does not need to perform the measures himself, he may be obliged to tolerate them.

Whoever wants to remove, alter or shift historical buildings, or remove, change or displace protected equipment or remove them from a historical building requires permission to do so (Art. 6).

Permission is also required for the erection, alteration or removal of facilities within the vicinity of historical buildings, if this has an effect on the stock or appearance of one of the historical buildings.

If the approval or consent of construction authorities is necessary, then such permission is superfluous. A construction permit may be refused, if there are good reasons for maintaining the unchanged current state (Art. 6).



3. Survey Area, Survey Time and Survey Procedure

3.1 Survey Area

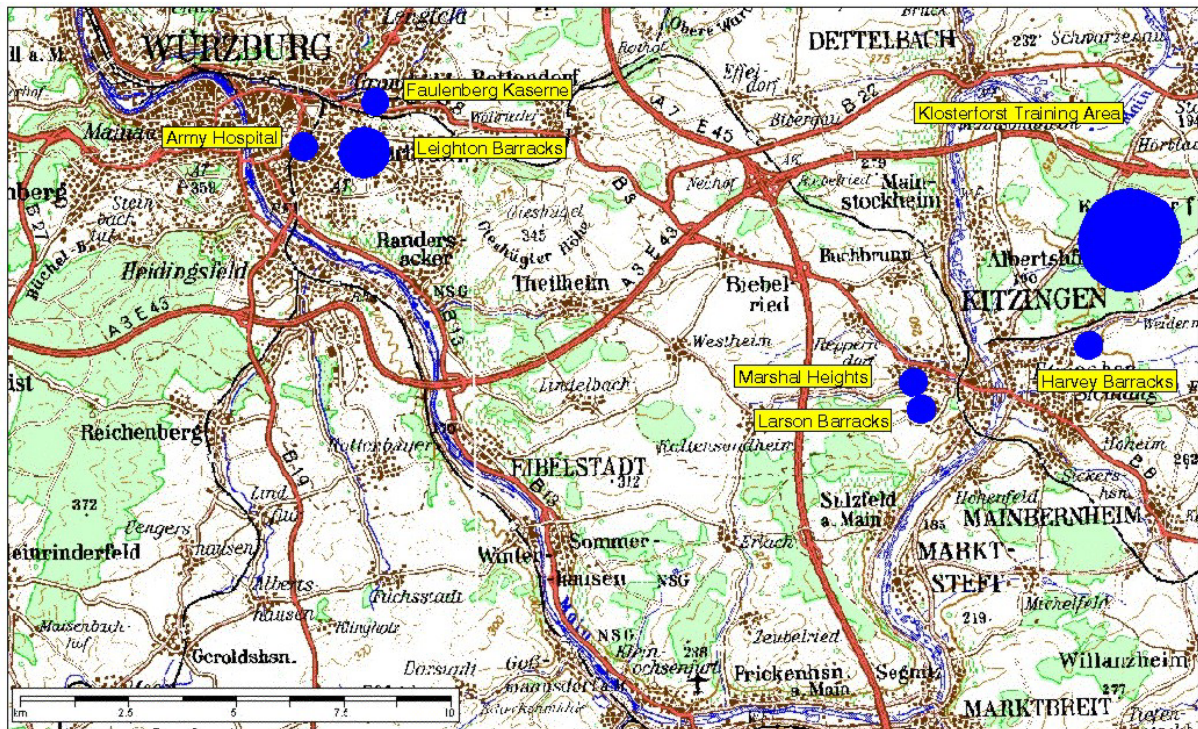


Fig. 1: Survey Map of the Installations of the 417th BSB, Kitzingen

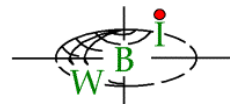
(Giebelstadt Army Airfield is situated outside this map about 20 km south of Würzburg)

KITZINGEN	Klosterforst Local Training Area (1075 ha)
	Harvey Barracks (250 ha)
	Larson Barracks (126ha)
	Marshall Heights (32 ha)
WÜRZBURG	Faulenberg-Kaserne (13 ha)
	U.S. Army Hospital (6 ha)
	Leighton Barracks (138 ha)
GIEBELSTADT	Giebelstadt Army Airfield (257 ha)

3.2 Land Use

All areas under consideration are used by the 417th BSB, the Giebelstadt Army Airfield also being used by the NATO.

Extensive areas of the regions investigated are characterized by buildings and access roads, e.g. Faulenberg Kaserne, Marshall Heights and Larson Barracks. Some parts of



Giebelstadt Army Airfield and Harvey Barracks are distinguished by their utilization as Airfield. Klosterforst Local Training Area, a forest region northeast of Kitzingen, has the largest surface area. A primarily open training area for wheeled vehicles and tanks is located in the central northern part of this Training Area.

3.3 Time Period

The survey was performed between April and August 2000.

3.4 Survey Procedure

3.4.1 Responsible Authorities / Archive Research

Archeological Finding Locations

Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege (Bavarian Authority for Preservation of Historical Buildings and Cultural Resources), branch office Würzburg

Address: Residenzplatz 2, Tor A; 97070 Würzburg

Tel. +49 931 - 54850

Contact: Dr. Stefan Gerlach; Dr. Michael Hoppe

All archeological sites were determined and checked on 10 and 11 May 2000 in the local archives in Würzburg. Not all files were available, necessitating further research in August. Dr. Gerlach, who gave extremely helpful additional information and access to the digital archives of finding locations, supervised the work.

Historical Buildings and Cultural Resources

Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, branch office Bamberg, Preservation of Historical Buildings

Address: Schloß Seehof; Memmelsdorf (at Bamberg)

Tel. +49 951 – 40950

Contact: Mr. Dipl.-Ing. Horsten; Dr. R. Fiedler

All officially recorded historical buildings and cultural resources were determined and verified in the local archives in Bamberg on 24 July 2000. Mr. Horsten and Dr. Fiedler, who supplied extremely helpful additional information as well as further written information, supervised this research.

3.4.2 Visits and Interviews

The respective ARLOCs mentioned in the executive summary, as well as individual locations and historical buildings and sites were visited.



Meetings with the U.S. Army, 417th BSB, Kitzingen:

Meetings for the planning of research or for intermediate results took place in Faulenberg Barracks on 30 March 2000 (kickoff-meeting) and 2 August 2000 (concept-meeting).

3.4.3 Listing of Findings

A catalogue with all official or potential sites was prepared, based on the data found in the local files or in other written sources.

A total of 15 archeological sites and 2 registered cultural objects, as well as several potential, yet currently not officially registered, buildings with historical significance was identified.

The archives have no fixed database and new sites are added all the time, therefore the U.S. Army is advised to consider our notes in the summary. This applies in particular to sites within installations in Lower Franconia that still have to be surveyed in detail.

3.4.4 CAD-Mapping of Findings

CAD mapping, with all official or potential sites, was produced based on the data available in the local files or other recorded sources.

Original CAD plans of the 417th BSB were available for locating the sites. The locations of the historical buildings and sites were entered into these maps as accurately as possible. These maps were also supplemented with adapted topographical mapping.

Overview maps (Survey Maps) and detailed sections (Catalogue Maps) have been prepared and included in Chapter 4. Large maps of the finding locations can be found in Appendix 2.

Where necessary, potential protected areas were also shaded, e.g. if in the vicinity of a site where further protected findings are expected (e.g. settlement or barrow field).

4. List of Archeological and Cultural Findings

4.1 ARLOCs in Kitzingen

4.1.1 Survey Maps

SURVEY-MAP 1	Klosterforst Local Training Area & Harvey Barracks
Summary	11 registered resources > 10 archeological sites > 1 cultural site >several potential building sites

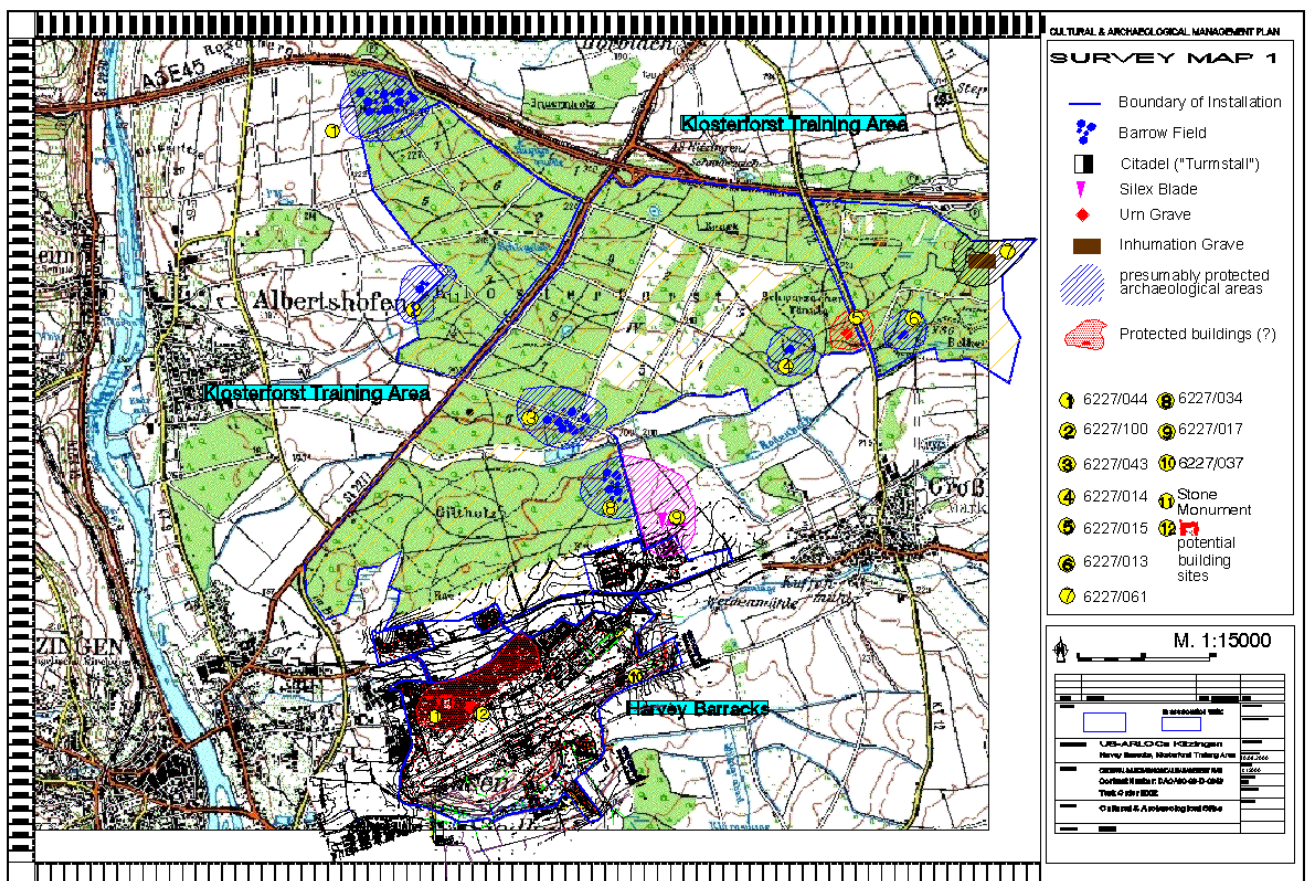


Fig. 2: Survey Map: Klosterforst Local Training Area & Harvey Barracks (including topographical map)



KITZINGEN	Maps
-----------	------

SURVEY-MAP 2	Klosterforst Local Training Area & Harvey Barracks
--------------	--

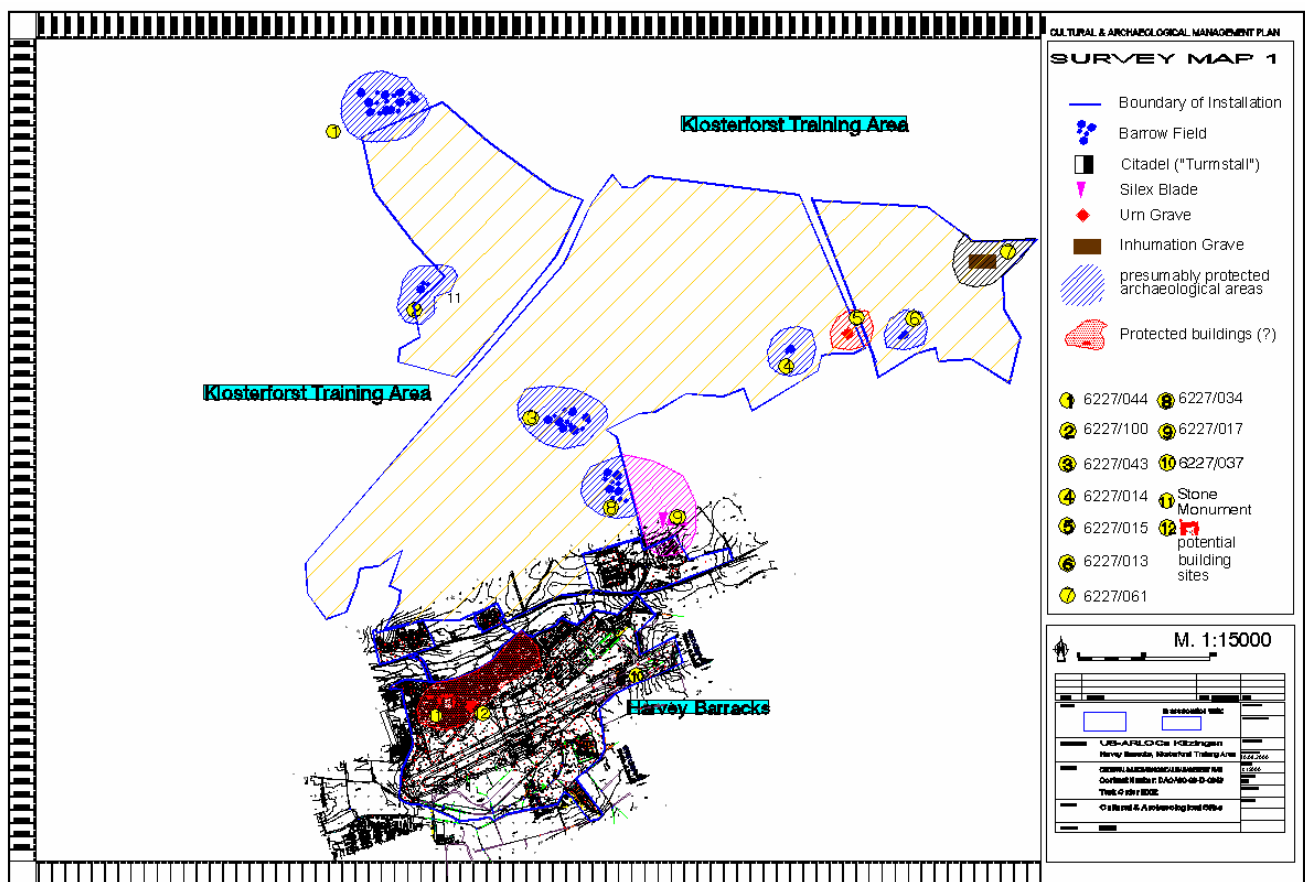


Fig. 3: Survey Map of Klosterforst Local Training Area & Harvey Barracks without topographical map



KITZINGEN	Maps
-----------	------

SURVEY-MAP 3	Marshall Heights & Larson Barracks
Summary	2 registered resources > 2 archeological sites > several potential building sites

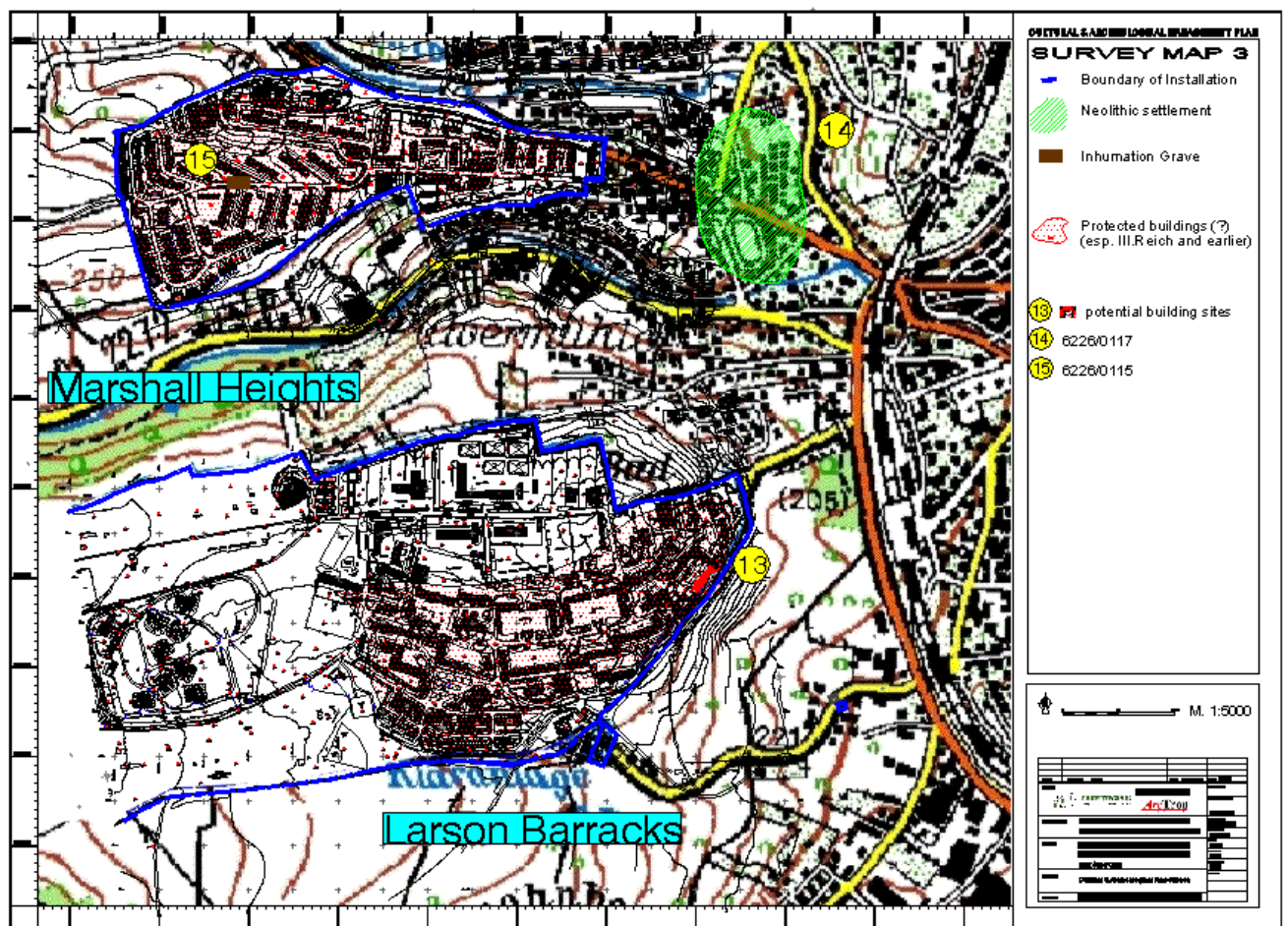


Fig. 4: Survey Map: Marshall Heights & Larson Barracks (including topographical map)



KITZINGEN	Maps
-----------	------

SURVEY-MAP 4	Marshall Heights & Larson Barracks
--------------	---------------------------------------

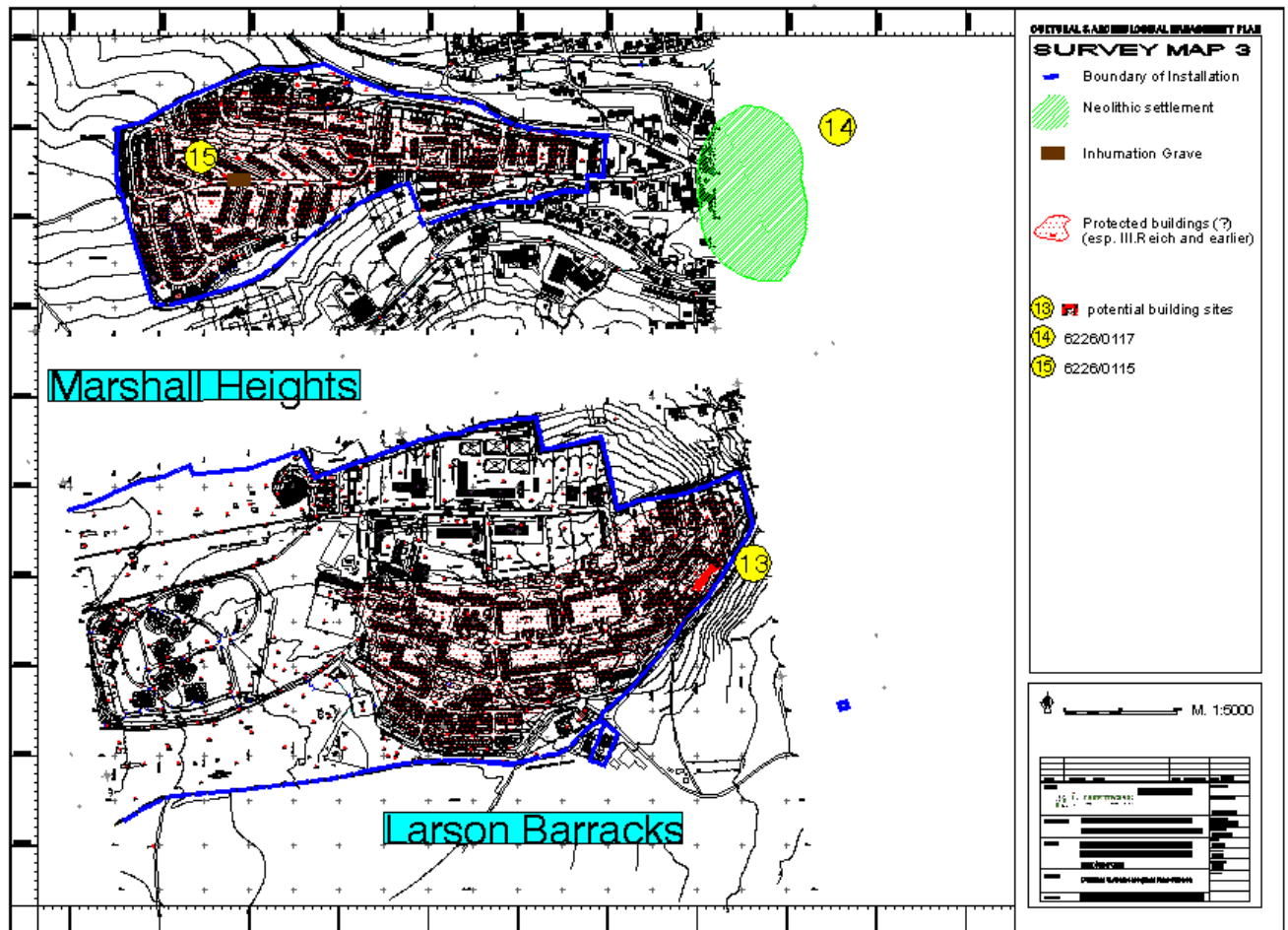



Fig. 5: Survey Map: Marshall Heights & Larson Barracks without topographical map



4.1.2 Catalogue Maps

KITZINGEN	Maps – Catalogue Numbers: 1 + 2
-----------	---------------------------------

Catalogue MAP 1	Klosterforst Local Training Area & Harvey Barracks	
	Amount	Findings
	2	 Barrow Field

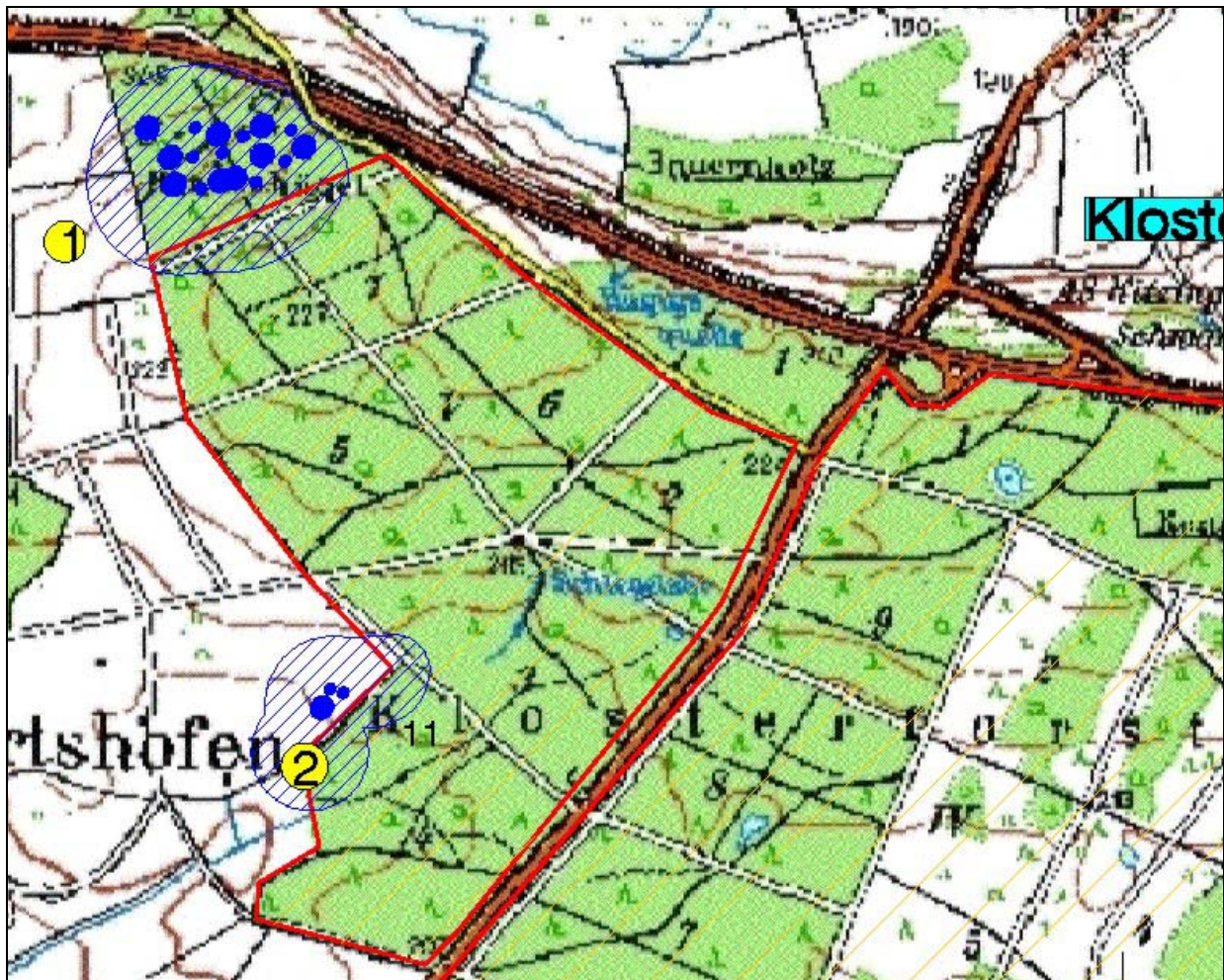






Fig. 6: Detailed Map: Klosterforst Local Training Area – NW



KITZINGEN	Maps – Catalogue Numbers: 3 - 9
-----------	---------------------------------

Catalogue MAP 2	Klosterforst Local Training Area & Harvey Barracks	
	Amount	Findings
	4	 Barrow Field
	1	 Urn Grave
	1	 Inhumation Grave
	1	 Silex Blade

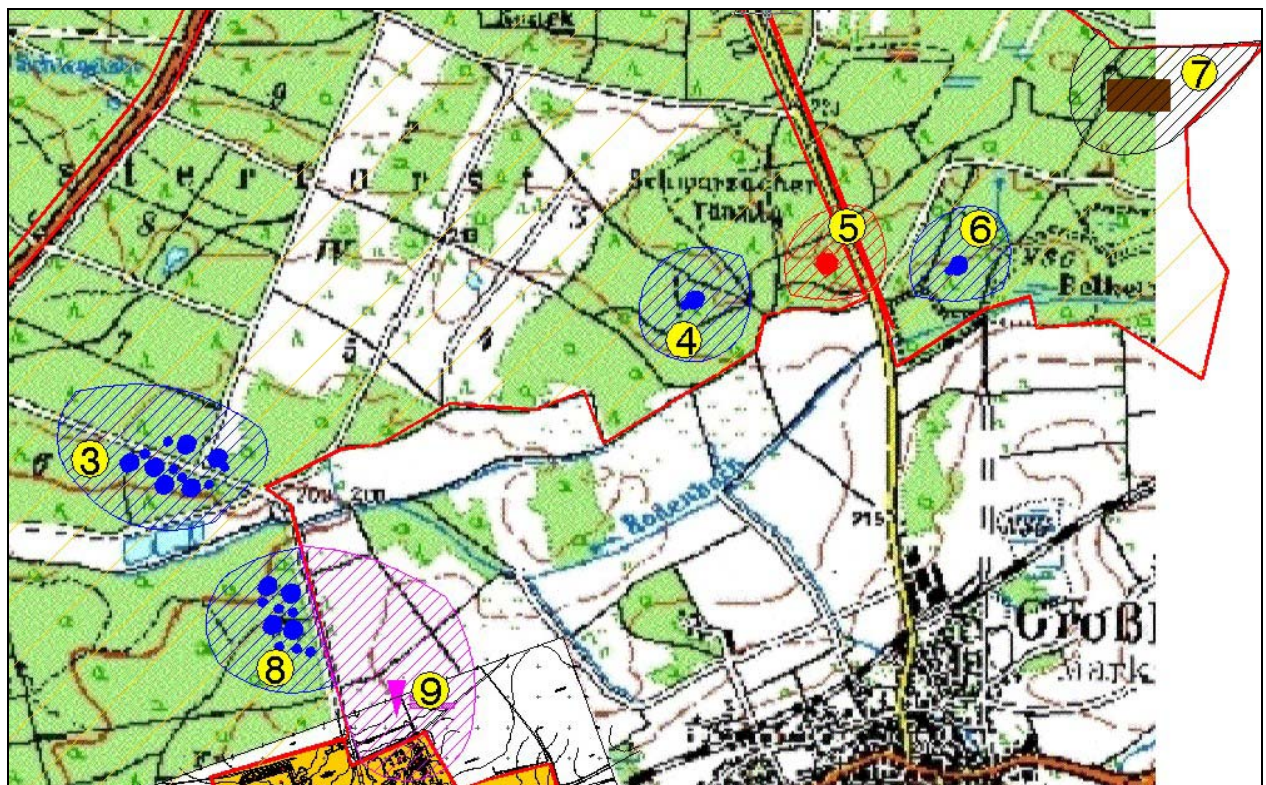





Fig. 7: Detailed Map of Klosterforst Local Training Area – Middle and NE



KITZINGEN	Maps – Catalogue Numbers : 8-12
-----------	---------------------------------

Catalogue MAP 3	Klosterforst Local Training Area & Harvey Barracks	
	Amount	Findings
	1	 Barrow Field
	1	 Silex Blade
	1	 Citadel ("Turmstall")
	1	Stone Monument
		Potential Historical Buildings

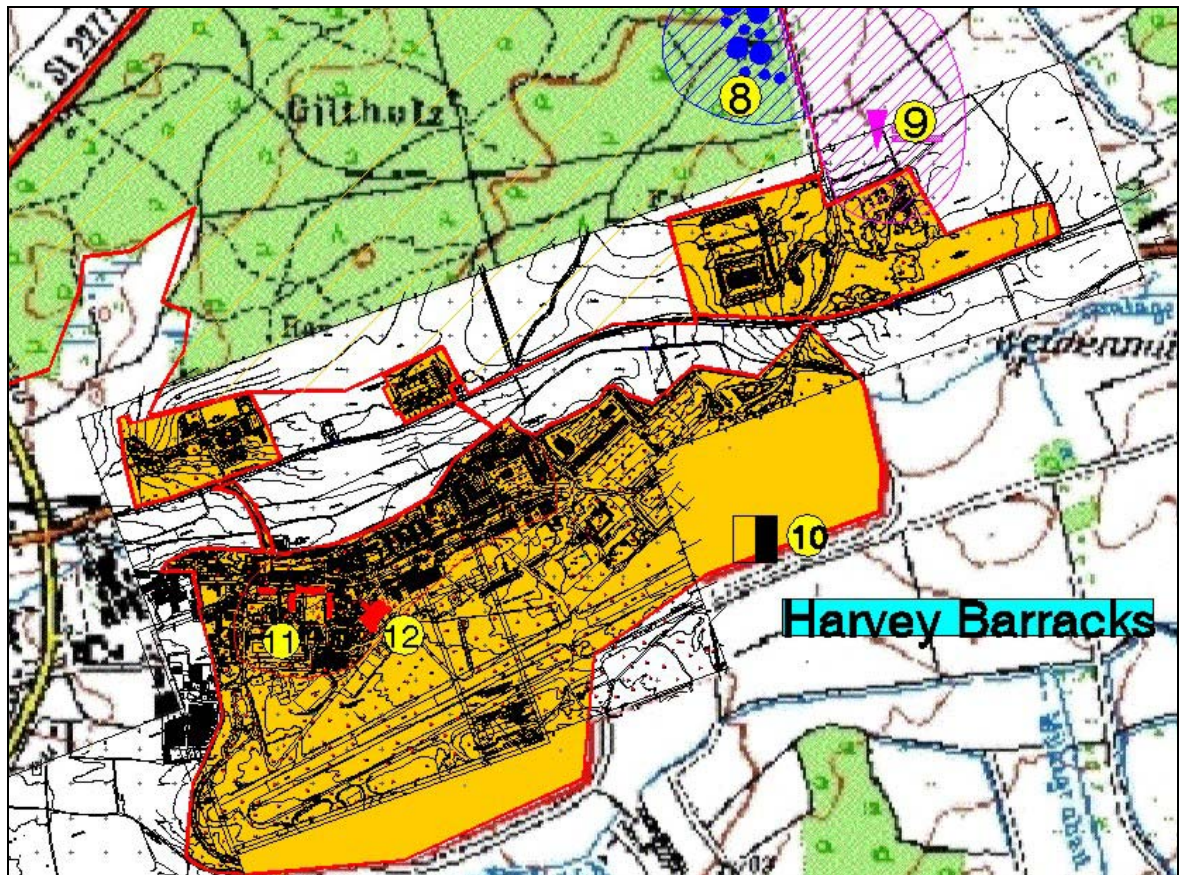


Fig. 8: Detailed Map: Harvey Barracks



KITZINGEN	Maps – Catalogue Numbers : 11-12
-----------	----------------------------------

Catalogue MAP 4	Klosterforst Local Training Area & Harvey Barracks	
	Amount	Findings
	1	Stone Monument
		Potential Historical Buildings

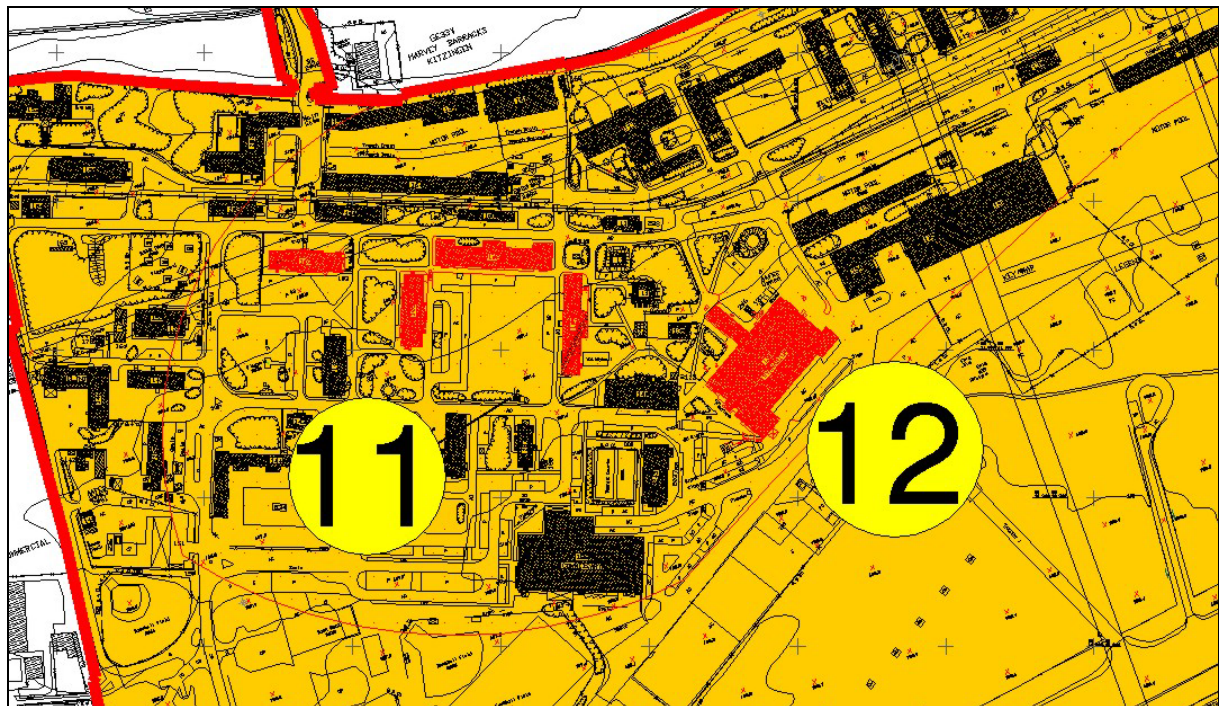


Fig. 9: Detailed Map of Harvey Barracks – West



KITZINGEN	Maps – Catalogue Number : 13
-----------	------------------------------

Catalogue MAP 5	Marshall Heights & Larson Barracks	
	Amount	Findings
		Potential Historical Buildings

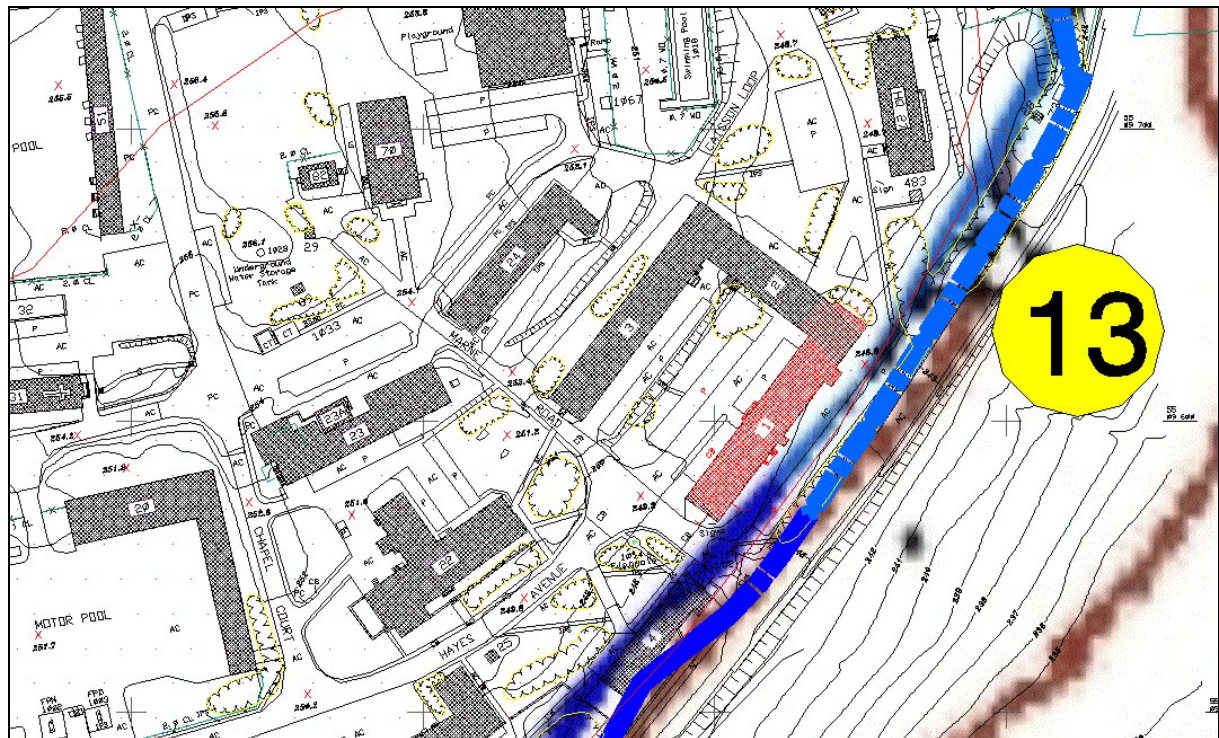



Fig. 10: Detailed Map of Larson Barracks



KITZINGEN	Maps – Catalogue Numbers : 14-15
-----------	----------------------------------

Catalogue MAP 6	Marshall Heights & Larson Barracks	
	Amount	Findings
	1	 Inhumation Grave
	1	Neolithic settlement (nearby but outside US-territory)


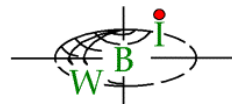



Fig. 11: Detailed Map of Marshall Heights



4.1.3 Findings

KITZINGEN		Klosterforst Local Training Area
-----------	--	----------------------------------

No. 1	Survey MAP 1 – No.1 Cat. MAP 1 – No.1	 Archeological Site
-------	--	--

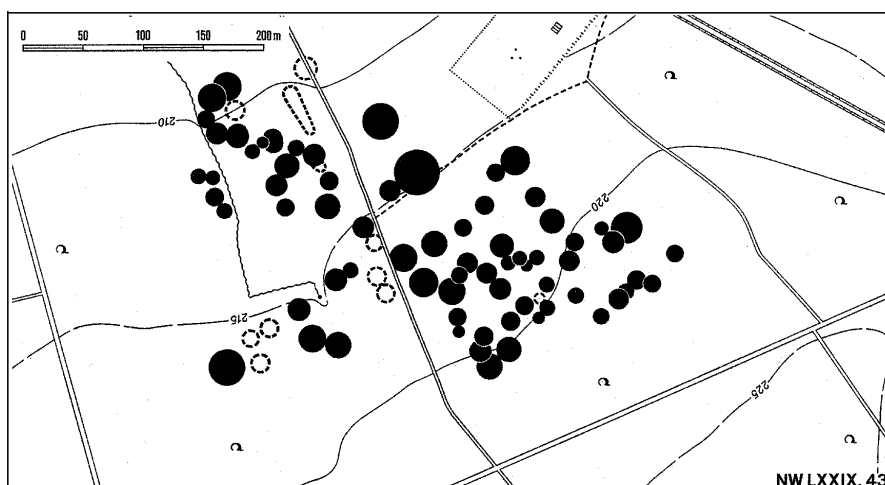
Prehistoric Barrow Field		
	TK 25: 6227	Field position: NW 79-43
Lot No.: 6227/044	Coordinates: X: 35 85350 +-200m Y: 55 17300 +-100m	Field name: "Hunnenhügel"
Resources list: YES		Field No.: Klosterforst: 75

Barrow field with 71 barrows (dating to the Hallstatt and early La-Tène Ages)

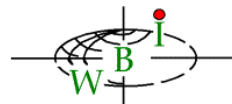
Location: 1,4 km southeast of the church of Mainsondheim.

Prehistoric barrow field with 71 barrows, including findings from the Hallstatt and early La-Tène Ages.

The barrows are situated on the terrace above the Main River and extend over 250 m (N-S) by 400 m (E-W). The hills are between 0,2 and 1,8 m high and have a diameter of 10 to 35 m. 20 barrows have been excavated. Several barrows were investigated in the past: 1835 (Pezolt), 1846 (A. v. Sander), 1862 und 1883 (H. Virchow), 1905 (G. Wilke).

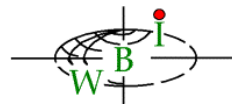


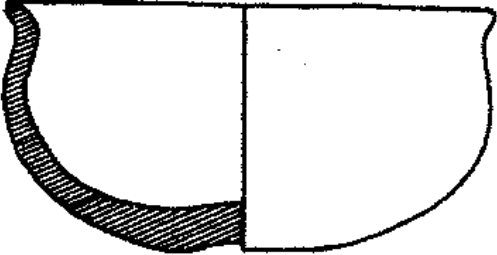
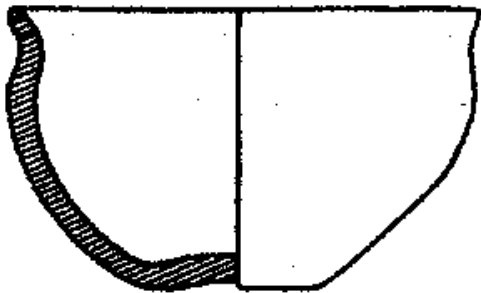
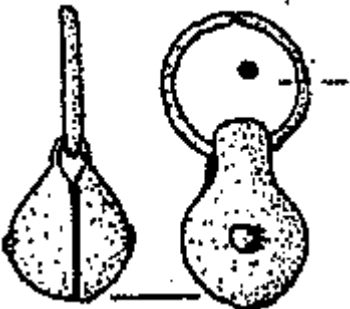
Necropolis map (M. KIRMAIER 1958)

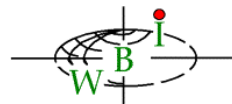


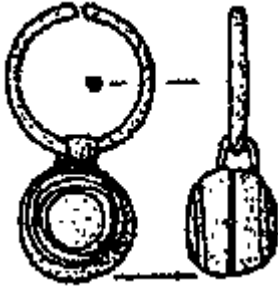
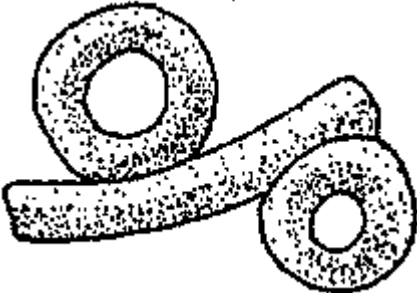
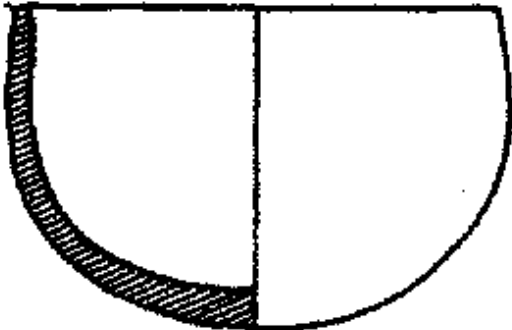
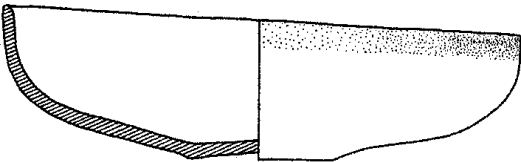
Management Recommendations: No short term action required by law, for detailed information see chapter 5.2.

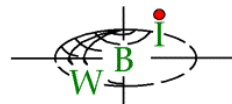
Findings:	<p>Findings from excavations and old findings from the late Hallstatt and the early La-Tène Ages.</p> <p>Findings of the excavations from 1835, 1846, 1862 missing.</p> <p>Findings from two barrows from 1884: Mainfränkisches Museum Inventory No. H 251-257</p> <p>Findings from 8 barrows 1905: Mainfränkisches Museum Inventory No. H 1767, 1769, 1772-73, 1775-76</p> <p>Prähistorische Staatssammlung München</p>	
1884	<p>Fragment of a bronze ring with a c-shaped cross-section and bulging end, on the exterior side decorated with an "envelope-type" pattern of grooves, spandrels with cube eyes.</p> <p>Inventory No. H 251</p>	
	<p>Conic clay bowl with vaulted wall. Bottom slightly set off. Dark gray.</p> <p>Inv. No. H 252</p>	
	<p>Stepped clay bowl with margin lip. Vaulted bottom, inside originally graphitized. Dark brown-black spotted.</p> <p>Inv. No. H 253</p>	




	Clay bowl with s-shaped profile. Vaulted bottom. Dark brown-light brown spotted. Inv. No. H 254	
	Bowl made of clay with diagonal rim. Very slightly vaulted bottom. Dark gray. Inv. No. H 255	
	Bottom of a clay vessel. Dark gray. Inv. No. H 256 (not preserved)	
	Fragments of several vessels. Inv. No. H 257 (not preserved)	
1905	Stirrup ring made of bronze. Diameter 7 cm. Inv. No. U 1767 (not preserved)	
	Complete bronze ring, clear-cut. Inv. No. U 1769 (not preserved)	
	Earring with a kind of ball made of bronze sheet metal; a small central hump on both sides of the ball. Inv.No: U 1772	



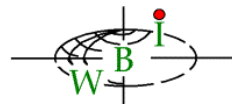
	<p>Kind of ball made of bronze sheet metal on a ring made of bronze wire, with fine concentric ribs on the ball.</p> <p>Inv. No. U 1772</p>	
	<p>Fragment of a bronze rod with a triangle cross-section and fixed eyes.</p> <p>Inv. No. U 1772</p>	
	<p>Small ladle made of clay. Height 8,5 cm.</p> <p>Inv. No. U 1773 (not preserved)</p>	
	<p>Clay vessel with round bottom and steep sides. Dark-brown with light-brown spots.</p> <p>Inv. No. U 1775</p>	
	<p>Bowl with round bottom. Height: 5,5 cm, diameter: 10,0 cm.</p> <p>Inv. No. 1776 (not preserved)</p>	
1884	<p>Slightly vaulted clay bowl with a graphite-ribbon around the outside. Dark-brown.</p> <p>Inv. No. H 377</p>	
Sources:	<p>BLfD Würzburg – B.-U.Abels, Die vor- und frühgeschichtlichen Geländedenkmäler Unterfrankens. Materialh. Bayer. Vorgesch. B 6 (1979) 108, Ziff. 3; Beil. 34.2. – R.-H. Behrends, Katalog Würzburg II. Die Funde der Hallstattzeit im Mainfränkischen Museum. Materialh. Bayer. Vorgesch. A 46 (1986) 26 f. Taf. 18, 6-8.10-13.15-17.</p>	



KITZINGEN		Klosterforst Local Training Area
------------------	--	---

No. 2	Survey MAP 1 – No. 2 Cat. MAP 1 – No. 2	 Archeological Site
--------------	--	---

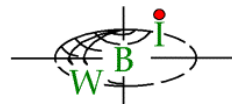
Prehistoric Barrow Field		
	TK 25: 6227	Field position: NW 79-43
Lot No.: <u>6227/0100</u>	Coordinates: X: 35 85660 Y: 55 15770	Field name: “Hornboden“
Resources List: YES		Field No.: Klosterforst: 353, 354
Air photos of the barrow field Location: 2,8 km southeast of the church of Mainsondheim. Several flattened prehistoric barrows are visible on the air photo. More information is not available at present.		
Management Recommendations: No short term action required by law, for detailed information see chapter 5.2.		
Findings:	No findings. Air photo evaluation.	Air Photo No.: 6326/303-2
Sources:	BLfD Würzburg	




KITZINGEN		Klosterforst Local Training Area
------------------	--	---

No. 3	Survey MAP 1 – No. 3 Cat. MAP 2 – No. 3	▣ Archeological Site
--------------	--	-----------------------------

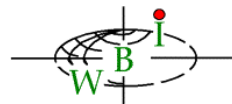
Group of Prehistoric Barrow Graves		
	TK 25: 6227	Field position: NW 78-43
Lot No.: <u>6227/043</u>	Coordinates: X: 35 86850 Y: 55 14830	Field name: "Löhlein, Tannenbusch"
Resources List: YES		Field No.: Klosterforst: 5
Group of Barrow Graves Location: 2,7 km WNW of the church of Großlangheim. Group of 6 prehistoric barrow graves with findings dating back to the Hallstatt Age. The necropolis has been excavated a number of times: 1845 (4 or 5 hills) and 1944 (1 hill). A path cuts one barrow grave.		
Management Recommendations: <i>No short term action required by law, for detailed information see chapter 5.2.</i>		
Findings:	Findings. Mainfränk. Museum	No Pictures
Sources:	BLfD Würzburg - B.-U. Abels, Die vor- und frühgeschichtlichen Geländedenkmäler Unterfrankens. Materialh. Bayer. Vorgesch. B 6 (1979) 108, Ziff. 2 (unter Kitzingen). – Bayer. Vorgeschbl. 18/19, 1951/52, 265 f.	



KITZINGEN		Klosterforst Local Training Area
------------------	--	---

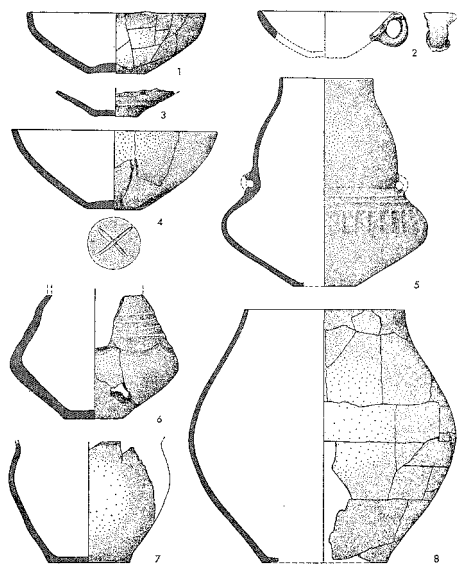
No. 4	Survey MAP 1 – No. 4 Cat. MAP 2 – No. 4	 Archeological Site
--------------	--	---

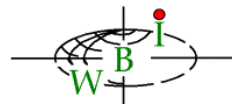
Prehistoric Barrow Grave		
Lot No.: <u>6227/014</u>	Coordinates: X: 35 88640 Y: 55 15450	Field name: „Hundersbach“
Resources List: YES		Field No.: Großlangheim: 779
Single Prehistoric Barrow Grave Location: 1,7 km northwest of the church in Großlangheim. Prehistoric barrow grave. A sand dune serving secondary purpose as a barrow grave. Diameter: 8 m, height 0,5 m.		
Management Recommendations: No short term action required by law, for detailed information see chapter 5.2.		
Findings:	Not known.	
Sources:	BLfD Würzburg – B.-U.Abels, Die vor- und frühgeschichtlichen Geländedenkmäler Unterfrankens. Materialh. Bayer. Vorgesch. B 6 (1979) 106, Ziff. 2.	




KITZINGEN		Klosterforst Local Training Area
-----------	--	----------------------------------

No. 5	Survey MAP 1 – No. 5 Cat. MAP 2 – No. 5	Archeological Site
-------	--	--------------------

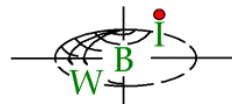
Prehistoric Cremation Burial Site		
MAP 1 – No. 5	TK 25: 6227	Field position: NW 79-42
Lot No.: 6227/015	Coordinates: X: 35 89160 Y: 55 15620	Field name:
Resources List: YES		Field No.: Großlangheim: 783
Cremation Burial Site (Urn Field Age, 1200-900 B.C.)		
This cremation burial site from the Urn Field Age was discovered in 1960. Such burial sites are normally situated within extensive graveyards; therefore, it is safe to assume that there is a bigger necropolis in the immediate vicinity.		
Management Recommendations: No short term action required by law, for detailed information see chapter 5.2.		
Findings:	Fragments of a big bell-shaped pot; bowl with a cross on the exterior of the base; fragments of a cup; fragments of a pot with “Kannelurenzier”; fragments of the bottom of a vessel with horizontal strips, “Knovizer tier- formed vessel”	
	Findings stored at Mainfränkisches Museum Würzburg.	
Sources:	BLfD Würzburg – Bayer. Vorgeschbl. 27, 1962, 209 Abb. 30. – Germania 41, 1963, 87 f. Abb. 3. – Mainfränk. Jb. 14, 1962, 328 Abb. 17.	



KITZINGEN		Klosterforst Local Training Area
------------------	--	---


No. 6	Survey MAP 1 – No. 6 Cat. MAP 2 – No. 6	 Archeological Site
--------------	--	---

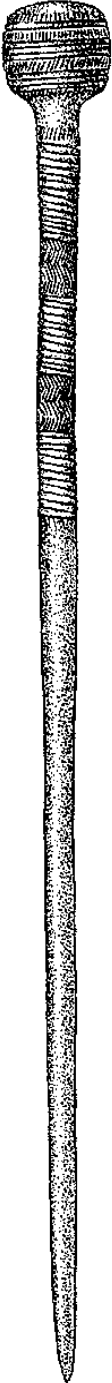
Group of Prehistoric Barrow Graves		
	TK 25: 6227	Field position: NW 79-42
Lot No.: <u>6227/013</u>	Coordinates: X: 35 89500 N 55 15580	Field name: „Heidterwasen“
Resources List: YES		Field No.: Großlangheim: 789
Prehistoric Group of 5 Barrow Graves (Late Bronze Age) Location: 1,6 km north of the church in Großlangheim. 5 nearly flat barrow graves with a diameter 6 m to 10 m and a height of only 0,3 m to 0,5 m. The hills are made of stones and sand. One hill was cut in 1938 during a survey. More findings were discovered between stones during the felling of trees.		
Management Recommendations: No short term action required by law, for detailed information see chapter 5.2.		
Findings:	Several rough fragments made of clay. Gray on the inside and reddish on the outside. Late Bronze Age. Findings stored at Mainfränkisches Museum Würzburg. Inv. No. 50344.	No pictures
Sources:	BLfD Würzburg – Chr. Pescheck, Katalog Würzburg I. Die Funde von der Steinzeit bis zur Urnenfelderzeit im Mainfränkischen Museum. Materialh. Bayer. Vorgesch. 12 (1958) 96. - B.-U.Abels, Die vor- und frühgeschichtlichen Geländedenkmäler Unterfrankens. Materialh. Bayer. Vorgesch. B 6 (1979) 106, Ziff. 1. – Bayer. BORGeschbl. 18/19, 1951/52, 244.	

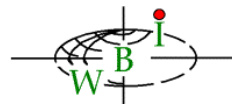


KITZINGEN		Klosterforst Local Training Area
------------------	--	---

No. 7	Survey MAP 1 – No. 7 Cat. MAP 2 – No. 7	Archeological Site
--------------	--	---------------------------

Prehistoric Skeleton		
MAP 1 – No. 7	TK 25: 6227	Field position: NW 79-42
Lot No.: 6227/061 Community: Haidt	Coordinates: X: 35 89160 Y: 55 15620	Field name: "Kuhtrieb"
Resources List: YES		Field No.: Großlangheim: 783
Skeleton (Late Bronze-Age, approx. 1300-1200 B.C.) In 1921 G. Rügamer, the owner of the forest section "Kuhtrieb," discovered a skeleton covered with stones. The dead person was stretched out on his back with his head on a slab facing south. Depth of the burial: approx. 0,8 m. A small ring lay next to the head, there was a needle on the chest and a vessel was placed next to each hand.		
Management Recommendations: No short term action required by law, for detailed information see chapter 5.2.		
Findings:	Fragments of a cup made of dark gray-brown clay. Average diameter: 10,2 cm, height: 9,5 cm	

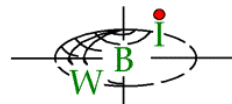
	<p>Bronze needle with a rounded square head; haphazardly scratched geometric lines on the needle, but very carefully executed geometric patterns on the head and the top of the needle. Remains of a dark-green patina. Length: 20,9 cm; diameter of the head: 1,7 cm.</p>	
	<p>Remainders of the skeleton Few fragments Findings stored at Mainfränkisches Museum Würzburg.</p>	
<p>Sources:</p>	<p>BLfD Würzburg – Chr. Pescheck, Katalog Würzburg I. Die Funde von der Steinzeit bis zur Urnenfelderzeit im Mainfränkischen Museum. Materialh. Bayer. Vorgesch. 12 (1958) 96. - G. Hock, Museum, 109, 127.</p>	

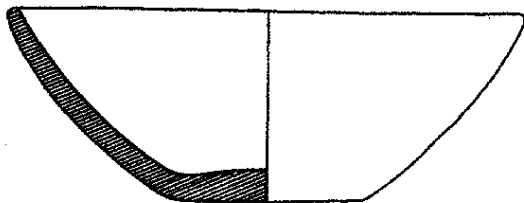
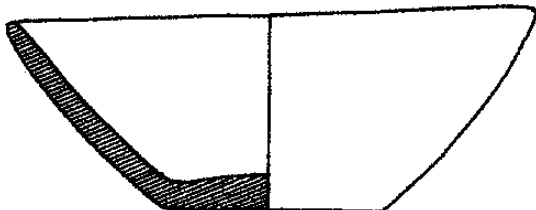
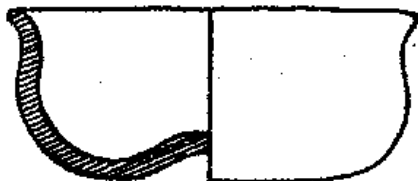
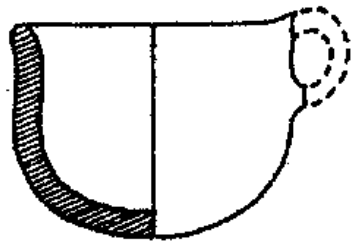



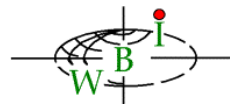
KITZINGEN		Klosterforst Local Training Area
------------------	--	---

No. 8	Survey MAP 1 – No. 8 Cat. MAP 2, 3 – No. 8	<input type="checkbox"/> Archeological Sites
--------------	---	---

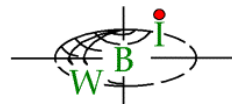
Prehistoric Barrow Grave Field		
	TK 25: 6227	Field position: NW 78-43
Lot No.: 6227/034	TK 25: 6227	Field position: NW 78-42
Resources List: YES	Coordinates: X: 35 87260 Y: 55 14340	Field name: „Langewiese“
		Field No.: Kitzingen: 7015
Barrow field with 8 barrows (from the Hallstatt and early La-Tène Ages) Location: 3,7 km northeast of the Catholic Chapel (Hl. Kreuzkapelle) in Etwashausen. H. Virchow excavated here in 1884 (2 hills). 7 hills are funnel-shaped. Diameter between 7 m and 21 m, height 0,3 m to 1,5 m.		
Management Recommendations: No short term action required by law, for detailed information see chapter 5.2.		
Findings:	Findings dating back to the late Hallstatt and the early La-Tène Ages. Mainfränk. Museum Inv. No. H 258-266	
	High clay bowl with relatively badly defined steep rim. Base slightly set off. Dark red-brown. Inv. No. H 258	




	Conic clay bowl with slightly vaulted wall. Dark brown with red-brown spots. Inv. No. H 259	
	Conic clay bowl with slightly vaulted wall. Dark-brown. Inv. No. H 260	
	Clay bowl with s-shaped profile. Omphalos. Gray-brown. Inv. No. H 261 (?)	
	Curved clay cup with cylindrical top. Handle broken. Gray-brown. Inv. No. H 262	
	Bent handle made of clay. Inv. No. H 263 (not preserved)	
	Fragments of a red covered vessel. Inv. No. H 264 (not preserved)	
	Fragments of several vessels. Inv. No. H 265 (not preserved)	
	Fragments of five hollow rings made of bronze sheet metal (four are shown). Inv. No. H 266	
	Fragment of a bowl. Omphalos. Damaged by a fire in the museum. Inv. No. H 261	



Sources:	BLfD Würzburg – B.-U. Abels, Die vor- und frühgeschichtlichen Geländedenkmäler Unterfrankens. Materialh. Bayer. Vorgesch. B 6 (1979) 108 f., Ziff. 8. – R.-H. Behrends, Katalog Würzburg II. Die Funde der Hallstattzeit im Mainfränkischen Museum. Materialh. Bayer. Vorgesch. A 46 (1986) 27 Taf. 18, 1-5.9.14.18-19
-----------------	--



KITZINGEN		Harvey Barracks
------------------	--	------------------------

No. 9	Survey MAP 1 – No. 9 Cat. MAP 2, 3 – No. 9	 Archeological Sites
--------------	---	--


Single Silex Blade – probably part of a Neolithic settlement		
	TK 25: 6227	Field position: NW 78-42
Lot No.: <u>6227/017</u>	TK 25: 6227	Field position: NW 78-42
Resources List: NO	Coordinates: X: 35 87670 Y: 55 14060	Field name: Großlangheim „Am Stengleinswasen“

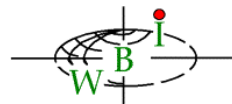
Single Silex Blade Finding

Location: 1,5 km west of Großlangheim.


The blade is indicative of a Neolithic settlement in this area. It is, however, possible that such a settlement did not extend all the way to the boundaries of the Harvey Barracks.

Management Recommendations: No short term action required by law, for detailed information see chapter 5.2.

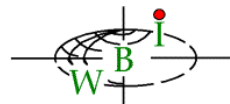
Findings:	Long blade made of white material, not retouched. Length: 6,7 cm; width: 1,7 cm Findings stored at Mainfränkisches Museum Würzburg Inv. No. 50338.	
Sources:	BLfD Würzburg – P. Endrich, BVbl. 18/19, 1951/52, 231. – Chr. Pescheck, Katalog Würzburg I. Die Funde von der Steinzeit bis zur Urnenfelderzeit im Mainfränkischen Museum. Materialh. Bayer. Vorgesch. 12 (1958) 54, Taf. 17,32.	



KITZINGEN		Harvey Barracks
------------------	--	------------------------


No. 10	Survey MAP 1–No.10 Cat. MAP 3 – No. 10	 Archeological Site
---------------	---	---

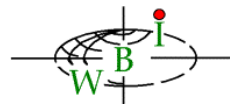
Citadel – so called “Turmstallhügel”		
Lot No.: <u>6227/037</u>	TK 25: 6227	Field position: NW 78-42
Resources List: NO	Coordinates: X: 35 87670 Y: 55 14060	Field name: Großlangheim „Am Stengleinswasen“
Flattened Citadel (“Turmstallhügel,” medieval) Location: 3100 m east of the Catholic Chapel (Hl. Kreuzkapelle) in Etwashausen, on the outskirts of the 417 th BSB. This is probably a flattened medieval “Burgstall”. Identified on an old map (cadastral map of the fields) by G. Hock. This site has already been extensively damaged by erosion and plowing.		
Management Recommendations: No short term action required by law, for detailed information see chapter 5.2.		
Findings:	No findings.	
Sources:	BLfD Würzburg – No documents known	



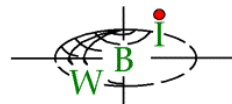
KITZINGEN		Harvey Barracks
------------------	--	------------------------

No. 11	Survey MAP 1–No.11 Cat. MAP 4 – No. 11	● Building or Cultural Site
---------------	---	------------------------------------

Stone Monument within Harvey Barracks		
Lot No.: no number	See Maps inside	Field position:
Resources List: NO		Field name:
<p>Remainder of a Stone Monument</p> <p>This site is located in a park south of building #108.</p> <p>It consists a stone monument with a length of approx. 2,5 m, a width of 1,5 m and a height of 0,4 m. A slab with a rough surface has been placed in a T and appears to have been a part of a monument, which can no longer be reconstructed. It could be the remainder of the pedestal of a monument. The side is decorated (see photos).</p> <p>A detailed catalogue will be compiled. The BLfD should be contacted and specialists from the “Landesamt für Denkmalpflege” should inspect and classify this object regarding its characteristics.</p>		
<p>Management Recommendations: No short term action required by law, for detailed information see chapter 5.2.</p>		
Findings:	<p>Processed and decorated piece of stone.</p> <p>Some parts are extensively weather-beaten.</p>	



		
Sources:	Personal visit. No documents known	



KITZINGEN		Harvey Barracks
------------------	--	------------------------

No. 12	Survey MAP 1–No.12 Cat. MAP 4 – No. 12	• Building or Cultural Site
---------------	---	------------------------------------

Buildings of Potential Historical Significance inside Harvey Barracks

Lot No.: no number	See Maps inside	Field position:
Resources List: NO		Field name:

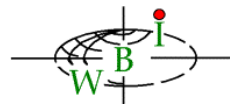
Buildings



There are several buildings in the area, which could potentially be of historical significance (for example buildings: #103, #105, #108, #109).

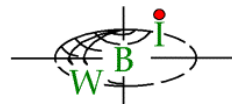
Several buildings are over 50 years old, dating back to the Third Reich and earlier. Even if they have not been registered in the official “Denkmalliste” (List of Historical Buildings and Cultural Resources) alterations to some of them would only be permissible with the approval of the BLfD. Please refer to our short terms about the cultural handling of buildings were constructed before 1965 (see chapter 5).

Management Recommendations: No short term action required by law, for detailed information see chapter 5.2.

Findings: BUILDING #103		
BUILDING #105		





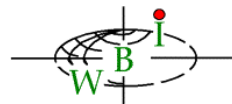
BUILDING #108		
		
Sources:	Personal visit. No official documents known	



KITZINGEN		Larson Barracks
------------------	--	------------------------

No. 13	Survey MAP 3–No.13 Cat. MAP 5 – No. 13	● Building or Cultural Site
---------------	---	------------------------------------

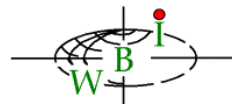
Buildings of Potential Historical Significance in Marshall Heights		
Lot No.: no number	See Maps inside	Field position:
Resources List: NO		Field name:
<p>Buildings</p> <p>There are several buildings within this area that could potentially be of historical significance.</p> <p>Please refer to our short terms about the cultural handling of buildings were constructed before 1965 (see chapter 5).</p>		
<p>Management Recommendations: No short term action required by law, for detailed information see chapter 5.2.</p>		
Findings:		
Sources:	<p>Personal visit.</p> <p>No official documents known.</p>	



KITZINGEN		Marshall Heights
------------------	--	-------------------------

No. 14	Survey MAP 3–No.14 Cat. MAP 6 – No. 14	Archeological Site
---------------	---	---------------------------

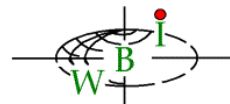
Settlement dating back to the Linear Band Ceramics Culture		
Lot No.: 6226/0117	TK 25: 6226	Field position: NW 77-44
Resources List: YES	Coordinates: X: 35 83000 Y: 55 12060	Field name: "Am Gleisenberg"
		Field No.: Kitzingen 3622- 3623, 3656-3660, 3675-3683
Settlement of the "Linearbandkeramik" Culture (around 5000 B.C.) Location: 900 m west of the Church St. Johannes in Kitzingen. The site is outside the 417 th BSB. However, due to the fact that Linear Band Ceramic settlements were often quite large, it cannot be excluded, that parts of the settlement reach into the territory of the 417 th BSB. The location from which the paleontological stone tools (around 50.000 B.C.) and the settlement findings of the Linear Band Ceramics (around 5000 B.C.) originate, is therefore only listed in brief outlines without further figures and details. Excavations were already carried out in the area in 1927/28 and 1938.		
Management Recommendations: No short term action required by law, for detailed information see chapter 5.2.		
Findings:	Findings stored at Mainfränkisches Museum Würzburg.	
Sources:	BLfD Würzburg – Chr. Pescheck, Katalog Würzburg I. Die Funde von der Steinzeit bis zur Urnenfelderzeit im Mainfränkischen Museum. Materialh. Bayer. Vorgesch. 12 (1958) 20,58.	



KITZINGEN		Marshall Heights
------------------	--	-------------------------

No. 15	Survey MAP 3–No.15 Cat. MAP 5 – No. 15	▣ Archeological Site
---------------	---	-----------------------------

Inhumation Grave dating back to the Neolithic Period (?)		
Lot No.: <u>6226/0115</u>	TK 25: 6226	Field position: NW 73-50
Resources List: YES	Coordinates: X: 35 81810 Y: 55 12070	Field name: "Am Gleisenberg"
		Field No.: Kitzingen 3245
Presumably Neolithic Inhumation Grave <p>Location: 2100 m west of the church St. Johannes in Kitzingen.</p> <p>An inhumation grave was excavated and documented during the construction of American housing facilities at the Repperndorfer Road by Mr. Maurer on 23 and 24 May 1955. Construction workers had already encountered skull fragments on 21 May. As a result, work was stopped and an expert consulted for a professional, yet only small-scale examination of the findings.</p> <p>A prehistoric seated grave with arms tucked in was excavated within a gray marly lens.</p> <p>Due to various modern age disturbances, the skeleton had only been partially preserved. It was located on the left side facing southeast. There are no burial objects, excluding a gray-clayish shard in the foot area.</p> <p>These special burial methods (seated burials) were particularly common in the Neolithic period, which allows for a cautious dating around 5.000-2.500 B.C.</p>		
Management Recommendations: No short term actions required by law, for detailed information see chapter 5.2.		
Findings:	Ceramic Shards , gray-clayish, prehistoric, approx. 6 cm ² in size. Inv: Mainfränk. Mus. Würzburg Inv.-No. 51058	
Sources:	BLfD Würzburg – Bayer. Vorgeschbl. 22, 1957, 261.	



4.2 ARLOCs in WÜRZBURG

4.2.1 Survey Maps

SURVEY-MAP 5	Faulenberg-Kaserne U.S. Army Hospital Leighton Barracks
SUMMARY	6 registered resources > 2 archeological sites > 2 registered historically significant buildings (one nearby, but outside U.S. territory) > further potential building sites

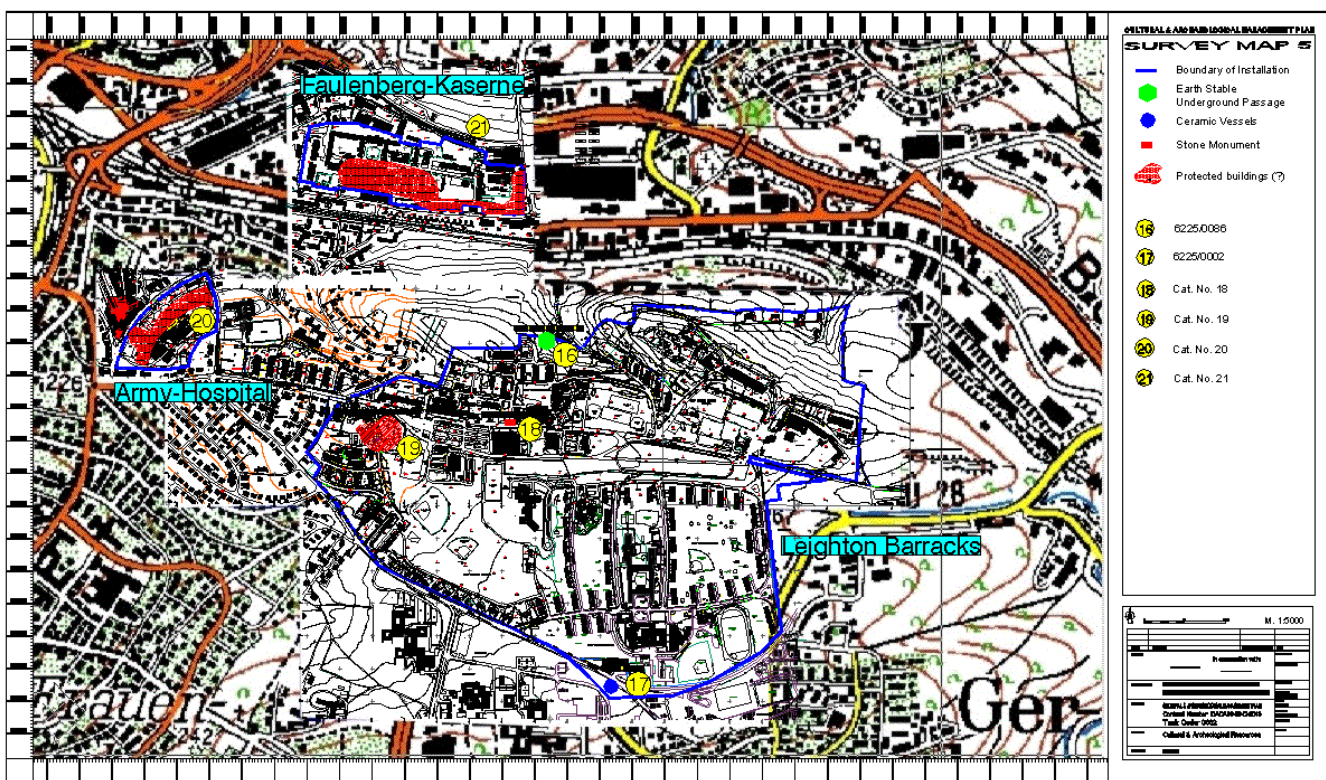
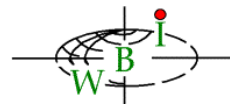


Fig. 12: Survey Map of Würzburg – Faulenberg Kaserne, U.S. Army Hospital, Leighton Barracks (including topographical map)



WÜRZBURG	Maps
----------	------

SURVEY-MAP 6	Faulenberg-Kaserne Army Hospital Leighton Barracks
--------------	---

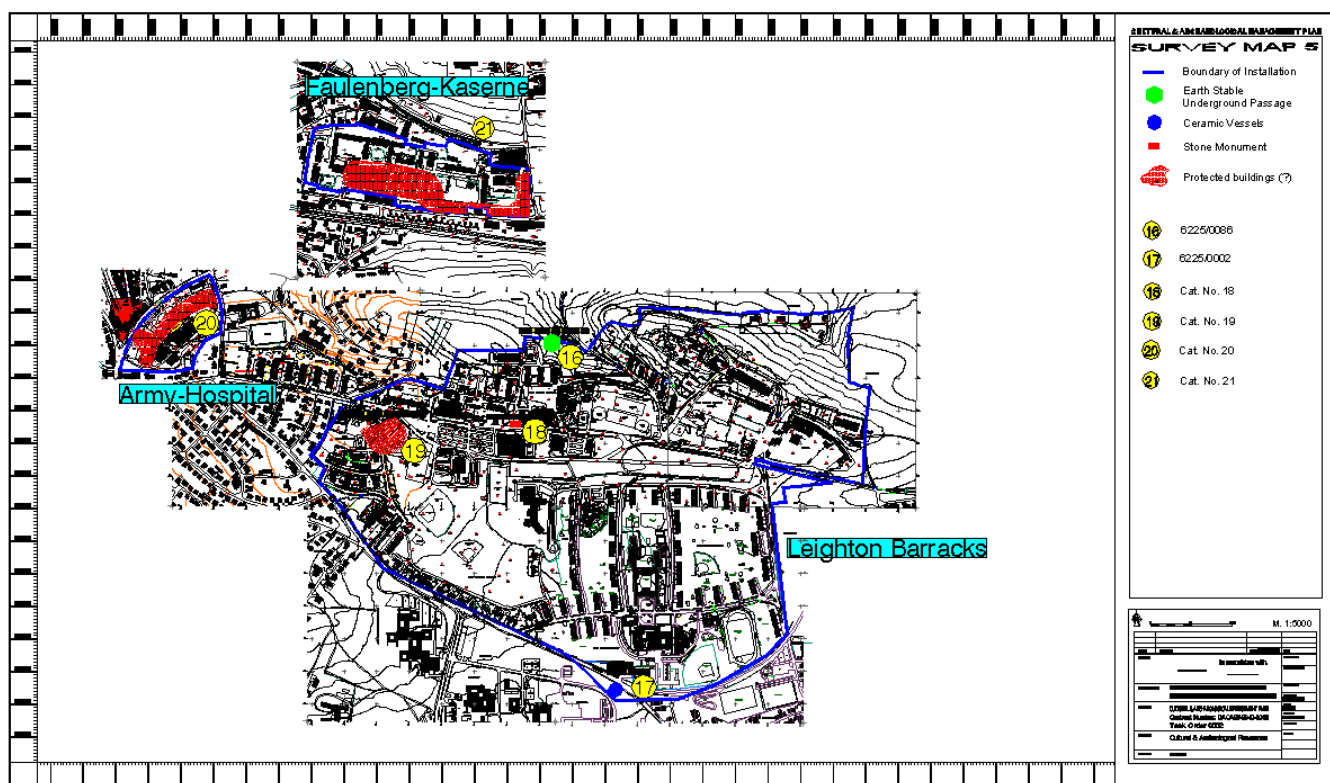
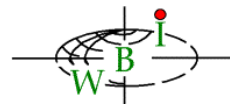




Fig. 13: Survey Map of Faulenberg Kaserne, Army Hospital, Leighton Barracks



4.2.2 Catalogue Maps

WÜRZBURG	Maps – Catalogue Numbers : 16, 18, 19
-----------------	--

Catalogue MAP 7	Leighton Barracks	
	Amount	Findings
	1	 Earth Stable
	1	 Stone Monument
		Army Monuments

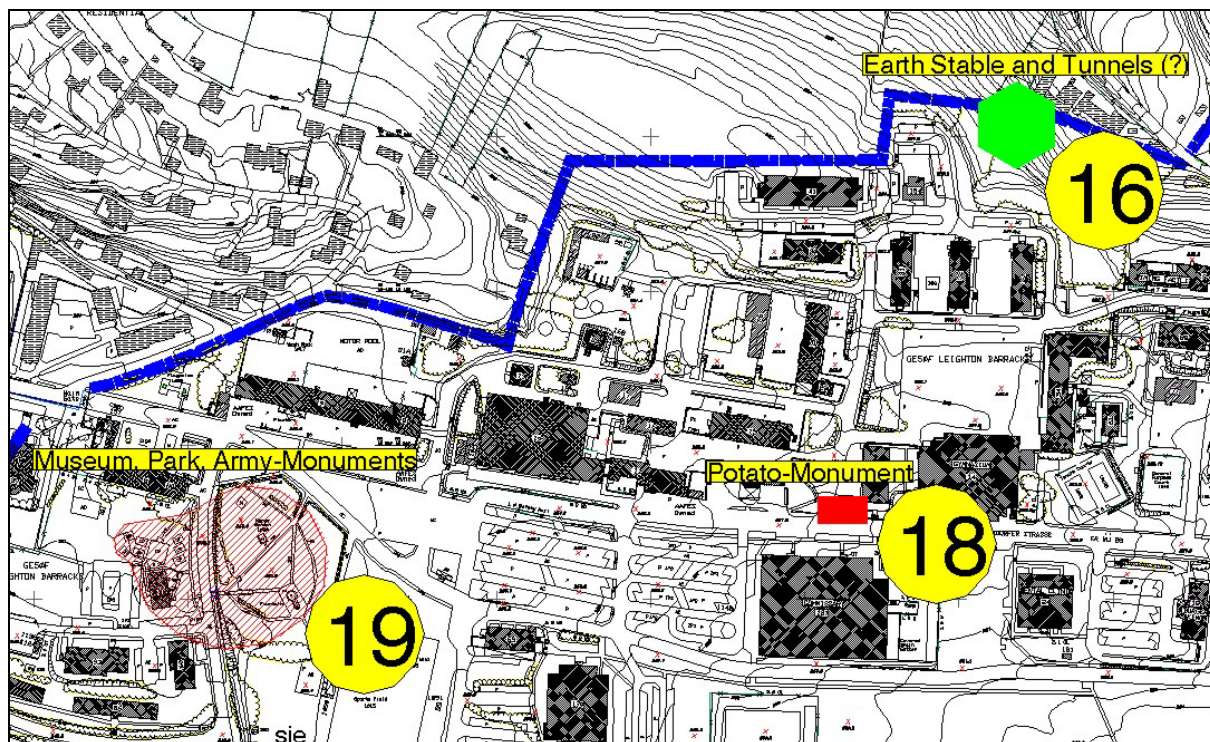
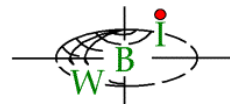



Fig. 14: Detailed Map of Würzburg – Leighton Barracks



WÜRZBURG	Maps – Catalogue Number: 17
----------	-----------------------------

Catalogue MAP 8	Leighton Barracks	
	Amount	Findings
	1	 Ceramic Vessels

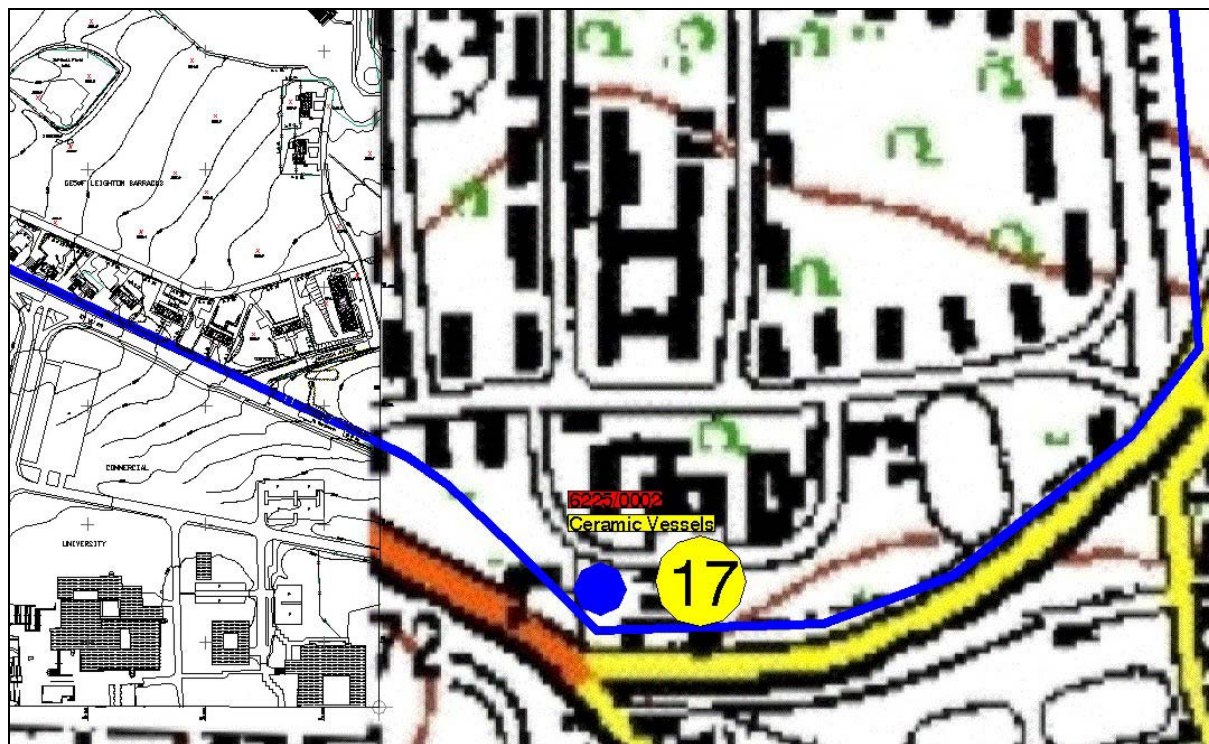
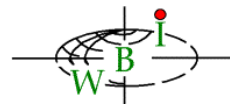


Fig. 15: Detailed Map of Würzburg – Leighton Baracks



WÜRZBURG	Maps – Catalogue Number: 20
----------	-----------------------------

Catalogue MAP 9	Army Hospital	
	Amount	Findings
	1	Possibly building of historical significance

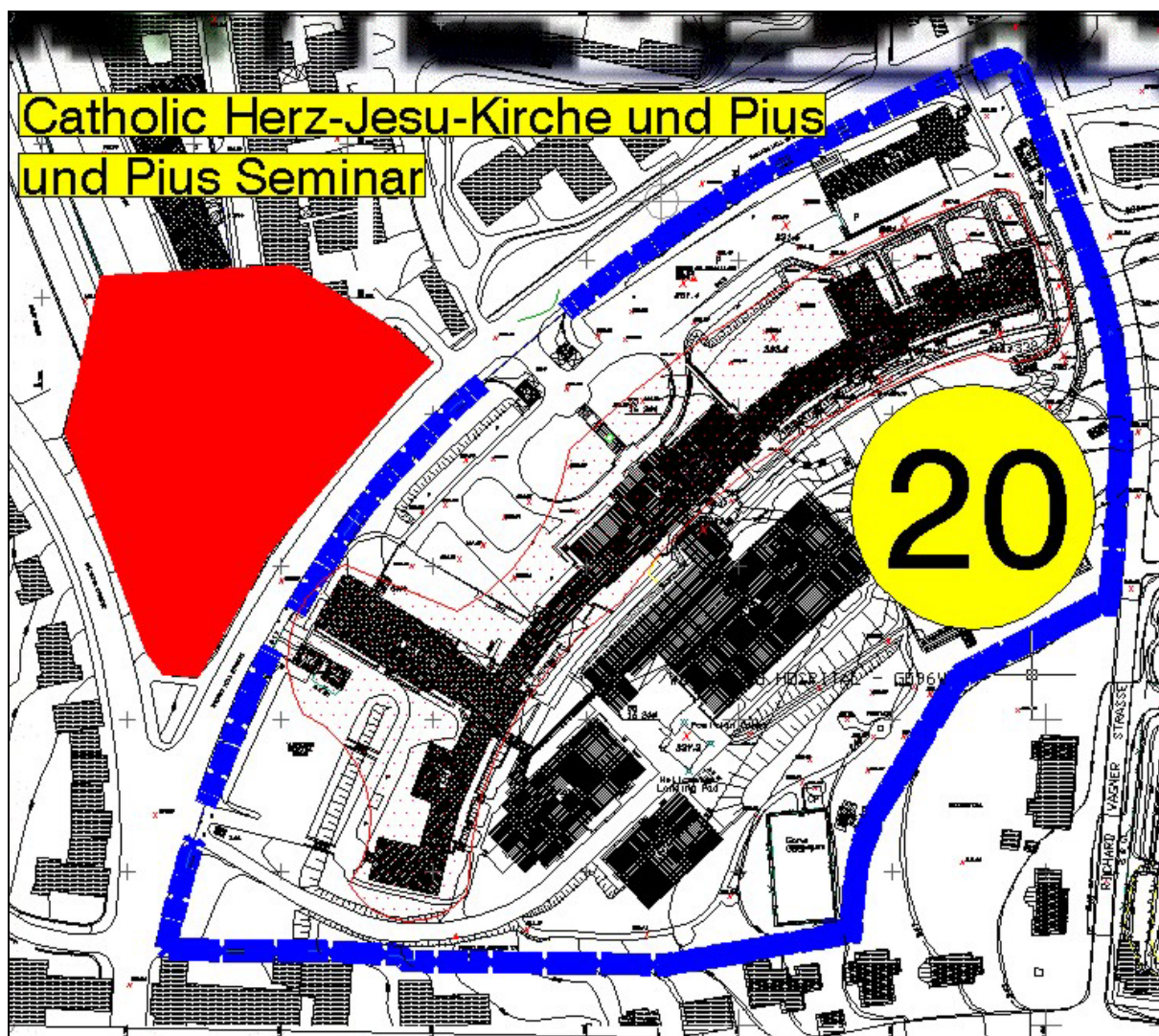
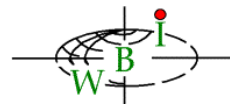


Fig. 16: Detailed Map of Würzburg – Army Hospital



WÜRZBURG	Maps – Catalogue Number: 21
-----------------	------------------------------------

Catalogue MAP 10	Faulenberg-Kaserne		
	Amount	Findings	
	1	Complex of historically significant buildings	

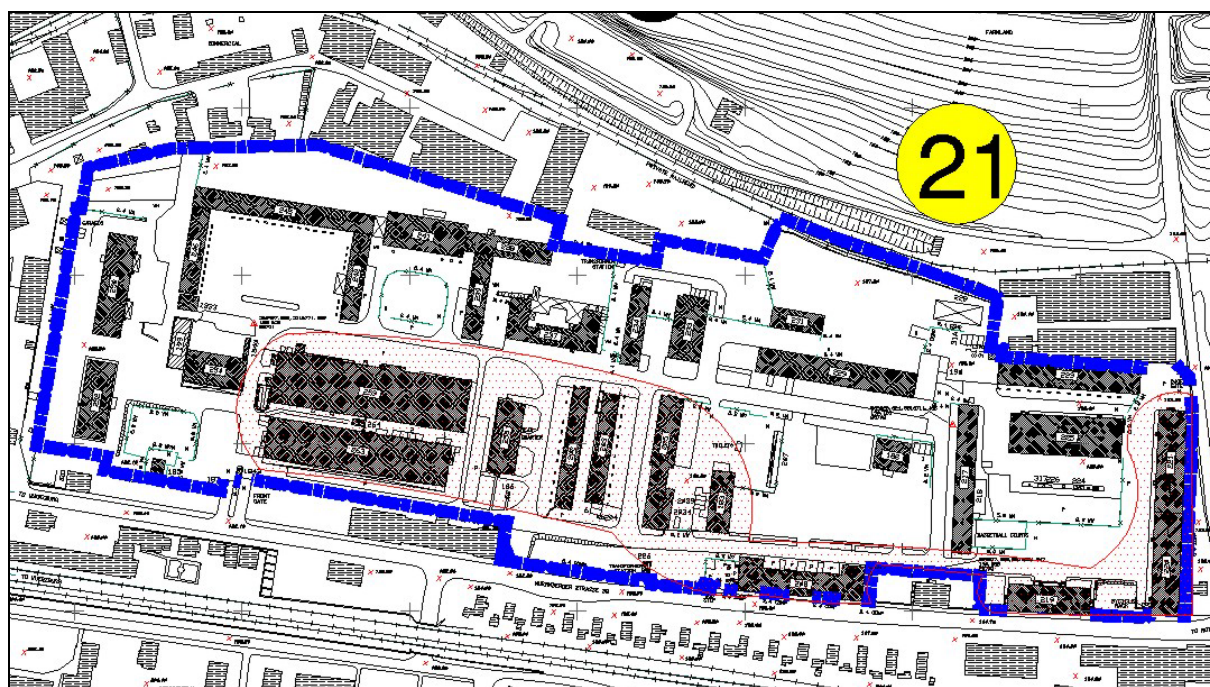
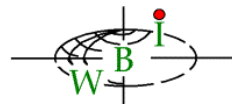


Fig. 17: Detailed Map of Würzburg – Faulenberg-Kaserne

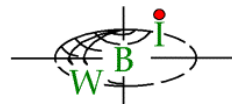


4.2.3 Findings


WÜRZBURG		Leighton Barracks
-----------------	--	--------------------------

No. 16	Survey MAP 5 –No.16 Cat. MAP 7 – No.16	▣ Archeological Site
---------------	---	-----------------------------

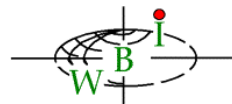
Underground Passage		
Lot No.: <u>6225/0086</u>	TK 25: 6225	Field position: NW 80-50
Resources List: YES	Coordinates: X: 35 70100 Y: 55 17820	
Modern Age (?) Earth Stable <p>Location: 2900 m east of the cathedral of Würzburg (Elferweg).</p> <p>On 10 June 1960, a U.S. excavator suddenly caved in during a construction project. Subsequent digging revealed that the earth had sagged into a previously unknown shaft. This shaft had a diameter of approx. 3 m at a depth of approx. 4 m. An approx. 25 m (?) long tunnel leads from the shaft towards Johannishof farms.</p> <p>According to the BLfD, the shaft is said to have been known to a former lieutenant of the Luftwaffe (stationed on the Galgenberg) since the end of Word War II. It is said to be a connecting tunnel between small bunkers, which were constructed in the course of defense measures in Würzburg shortly before 1945.</p> <p>At the time of excavating: “the earth stable was located in a hollow overgrowth with bushes, presumably an abandoned quarry.... the workers did not notice any findings or tool traces during the inspection.”</p>		
Management Recommendations: No short term action required by law, for detailed information see chapter 5.2.		
Findings:	No Findings	
Sources:	BLfD Würzburg	



WÜRZBURG		Leighton Barracks
-----------------	--	--------------------------

No. 17	Survey MAP 5 –No.17 Cat. MAP 8 – No.17	 Archeological Sites
---------------	---	--

Individual Findings / Ceramic Vessels		
Lot No.: <u>6225/0002</u>	TK 25: 6225	Field position: NW 80-51
Resources List: NO	Coordinates: X: 35 67300 Y: 55 17750	
Late medieval ceramic vessels Medieval features were noticed by Mr. B. Dürr at the street “Ebracher Gasse” during construction measures in 1988 This undocumented finding might reach beyond the boundaries of the 417 th BSB. Three well-preserved 16 th century clay pots were reported. Further separate research is necessary to determine to just what extent medieval features are generally to be expected in certain areas of the 417 th BSB, Kitzingen. Old parts of the town or the outskirts thereof are generally protected during construction measures and any digging within such areas is subject to approval.		
Management Recommendations: No short term action required by law, for detailed information see chapter 5.2.		
Findings:	3 Ceramic Vessels (16 th century A.D.)	
Sources:	BLfD, Fundchronik für das Jahr 1988, Bayer. Vorgeschbl. Beih. 4 (1991) 187 and 186 Illustration 109,3-5.	



WÜRZBURG		Leighton Barracks
-----------------	--	--------------------------

No. 18	Survey MAP 5 –No.18 Cat. MAP 7 – No.18	Building or Cultural Sites
---------------	---	-----------------------------------

Potato Monument		
Lot No.: no number	See Maps inside	Field position:
Resources List: YES		Field name:

Potato Monument

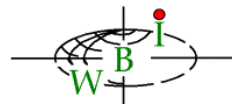
The so-called Potato-Monument (“Kartoffel-Denkmal”) is officially registered and listed in the “Denkmalliste”:

“Rottendorfer Straße. So called “Potato-Monument”, built in 1737 in honor of Philip Adam Ulrich, the promoter of the cultivation of potatoes, picture column with “Pieta”; in Leighton Barracks [W, Fl. No. 3950].”

There are no further supplements or addenda for this area in the archive.


Management Recommendations: No short term action required by law, for detailed information see chapter 5.2.

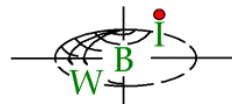
Findings:		
Sources:	BLfD Bamberg, Denis André Chevalley, Denkmäler in Bayern Bd. VI., Unterfranken (München 1985) 31 “Rottendorfer Straße” – visit of Mr. Schaich at 02.08.2000	



WÜRZBURG		Leighton Barracks
-----------------	--	--------------------------

No. 19	Survey MAP 5 –No.19 Cat. MAP 7 – No.19	● Building or Cultural Site
---------------	---	------------------------------------

Unofficial U.S. Army Sites		
Lot No.: no number	See Maps inside	Field position:
Resources List: NO		Field name:
U.S. Army Museum, Park A museum and a park with several modern monuments were established by the U.S. Army. These are not official historically significant Federal German sites.		
Management Recommendations: No short term action required by law, for detailed information see chapter 5.2.		
Findings:		
Sources:	BLfD Bamberg, Denis André Chevalley, Denkmäler in Bayern Bd. VI., Unterfranken (München 1985) 31 "Rottendorfer Straße" – visit of Mr. Schaich at 02.08.2000	



WÜRZBURG		Army Hospital
-----------------	--	----------------------

No. 20	Survey MAP 5 –No.20 Cat. MAP 9 – No. 20	● Building or Cultural Site
---------------	--	------------------------------------

Army Hospital		Marianhillstraße 4
Lot No.: no number	See Maps inside	Field position:
Resources List: NO		Field name:

Close to “Marianhillstraße 1”


U.S. Army Hospital Main Building (potential historically significant building)

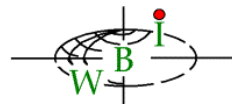
The main building of the US-Army Hospital is located close to the Catholic Church at Marianhillstr. 1, which is a registered historically significant building (see below). Although the church is not located within the 417th BSB, any alteration to the exterior of the Hospital Building has to be officially announced due to its proximity to the church. The BLfD Bamberg (Mr. Horsten) has to be informed and written consent obtained.

According to a written message from Dr. R. Fiedler (BLfD Bamberg, 21.08.2000), the hospital was mentioned some years ago in a discussion concerning architecture. No registration was, however, made at this time. Reconsideration of official registration of the 300 m long special building seems to be recommendable.

Official “Denkmalliste”: Marianhillstraße 1. Catholic “Herz-Jesu-Kirche”, built in 1927-28 by Albert Boßlet, with features of expressionistic architecture, with accessories; Pius-Seminar of the Marianhill Mission, Salvatorstraße 9,11 [W, Fl. No. 3789].

Management Recommendations: No short term action required by law, for detailed information see chapter 5.2.

Findings:		
Sources:	BLfD Bamberg, Denis André Chevalley, Denkmäler in Bayern Bd. VI., Unterfranken (München 1985) 28 “Marianhillstraße”	



WÜRZBURG		Faulenberg-Kaserne
-----------------	--	---------------------------

No. 21	Survey MAP 5 –No.21 Cat. MAP 10 – No. 21	● Building or Cultural Site
---------------	---	------------------------------------

Complex of the Faulenberg Barracks		Nürnberger Straße
Lot No.: no number	See Maps inside	Field position:
Resources List: YES		Field name:

Complex of the Faulenberg Barracks

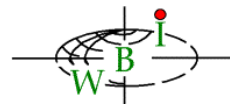
There are no buildings inside the Faulenberg Complex which are included in the official list of historically significant buildings.

There is one building, directly outside the Faulenberg-Kaserne, which is property of the City of Würzburg.

The official registration reads as follows: “Complex of the Faulenberg-Barracks, approx. 1878, partly in “Munich Maximilian” style, three-pieced, roughcast brick building. [Fl. No. 4347].”

Management Recommendations: No short term action required by law, for detailed information see chapter 5.2.

Sources:	BLfD Bamberg, Denis André Chevalley, Denkmäler in Bayern Bd. VI., Unterfranken (München 1985). – Letter Dr. R. Fiedler (from the 21.08.2000).
-----------------	---



4.3 Giebelstadt

4.3.1 Survey Maps

SURVEY-MAP 7	Giebelstadt Army Airfield
SUMMARY	2 registered sites > 2 archeological sites > potential historically significant buildings

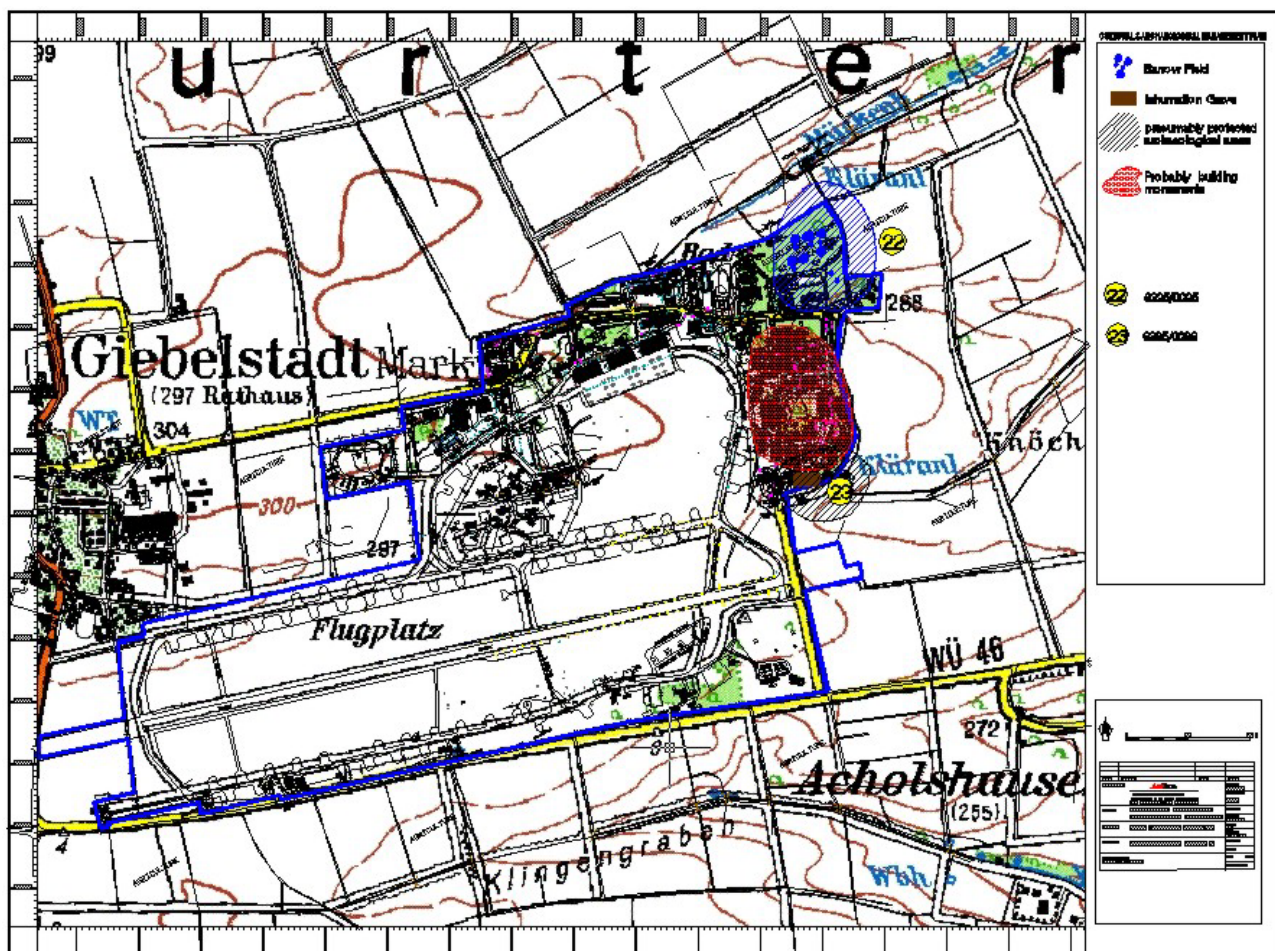
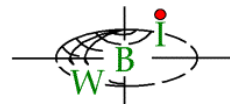


Fig. 18: Survey map of Giebelstadt Army Airfield (including topographical map)



GIEBELSTADT	Maps
--------------------	-------------

SURVEY-MAP 8	Giebelstadt Army Airfield
---------------------	----------------------------------

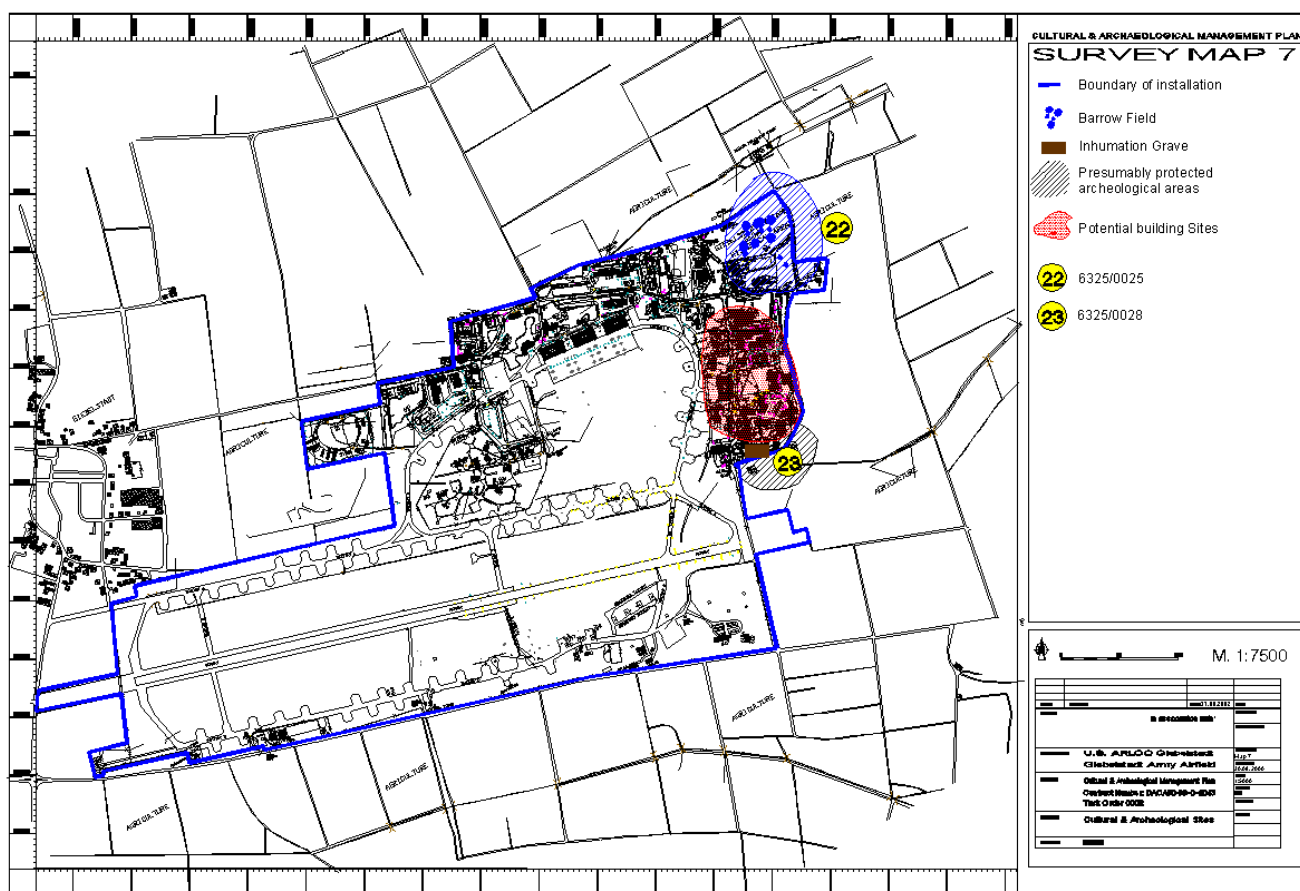
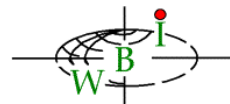




Fig. 19: Survey Map of Giebelstadt Army Airfield (without topographical map)



4.3.2 Catalogue Map

GIEBELSTADT	Maps – Catalogue Numbers : 22, 23
--------------------	--

Catalogue MAP 11	Giebelstadt Army Airfield	
	Amount	Findings
	1	 Barrow Field
	1	 Inhumation Grave
		Potential Historical Buildings

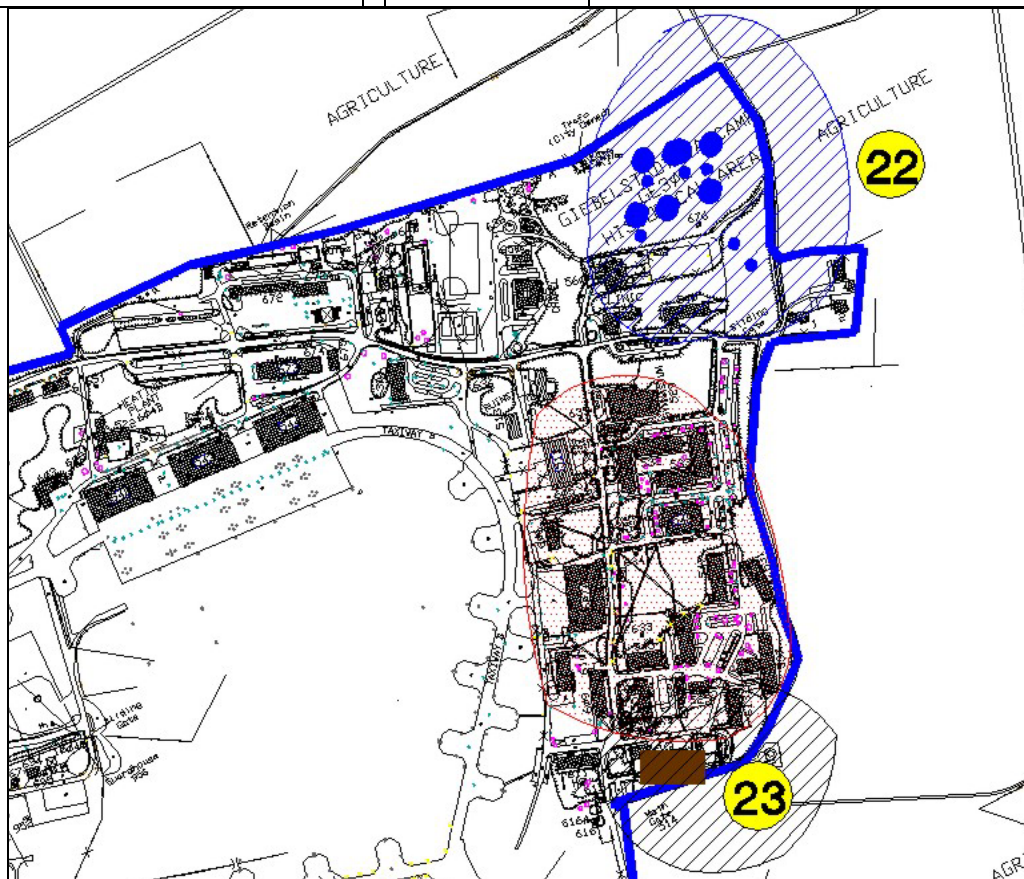
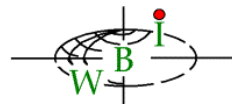


Fig. 20: Detailed Map of Giebelstadt Army Airfield.



4.3.3 Findings

GIEBELSTADT		Giebelstadt Army Airfield
--------------------	--	----------------------------------

No. 22	Survey MAP 7 –No.22 Cat. MAP 11 – No. 22	▣ Archeological Site
---------------	---	-----------------------------

Prehistoric Barrow Field		
Lot No.: <u>6325/0025</u>	TK 25: 6325	Field position: NW 73-50
Resources List: YES	Coordinates: X: 35 71000 Y: 55 03000	Field name: “Herrenwald”, “Am Haag”, “Heidel”
		Field No.: Giebelstadt: 452 Acholshausen: 234-235

Prehistoric Barrow Field (presumably Hallstatt Age 8-6th Century B.C.) with 106 Barrows

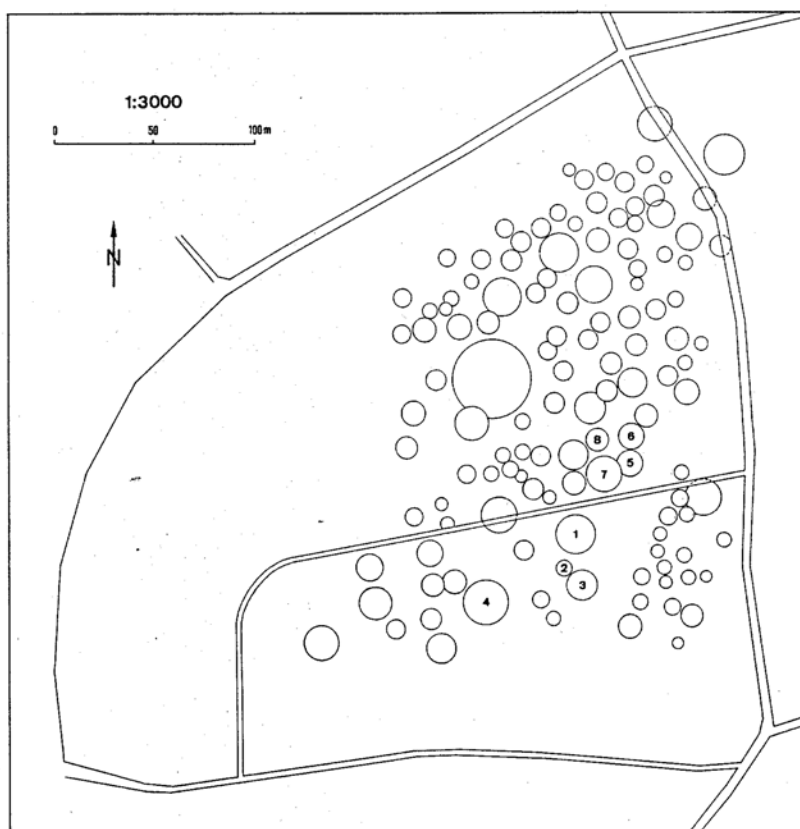
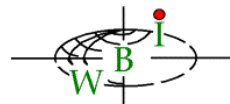
Location: 2800 m ENE of the Protestant Parish Church in Giebelstadt. In the very east the barrow field still touches the territory of the 417th BSB.

The barrows are largely visible on the surface and affected primarily by erosion. This is one of the largest barrow necropolises in Lower Franconia.

This site is reported to have been excavated and documented as early as 1898 by Schmitt (see Lit.). In the local archives, there are reports of further diggings during the course of the construction of a training airfield in 1934. During this measure, 8 mounds were excavated by foreman Wünsch (Munich). Detailed digging reports do not, however, exist, although there are 3-8 digging sketches of the mounds and further notes concerning finds. Skeletal remains, burnt corpses and animal bones, as well as a number of ceramic findings (which have been lost) are mentioned.

Further findings (ceramic shards and bow fibula) were reported in 1951. These had, however, already been removed from a flattened barrow hill of the necropolis by a lab technician named Freund (finding report is, however, uncertain).

E. Ixmeier surveyed the barrow field in 1974. The resultant map is available in the BLfD (see illustration below) and is included in the CAD document. An updated detailed survey of the overground sites would be made during an extended commission, in order to provide further planning certainty to the 417th BSB, Kitzingen.



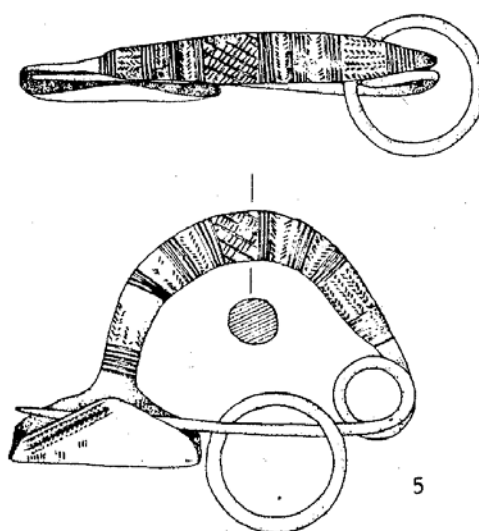
Necropolis map after surveying (E. IXMEIER, 1974).

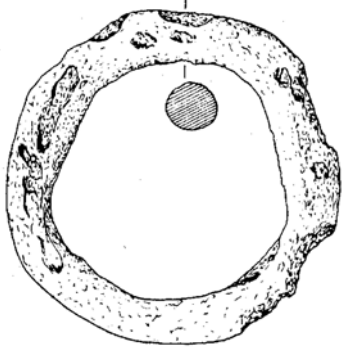
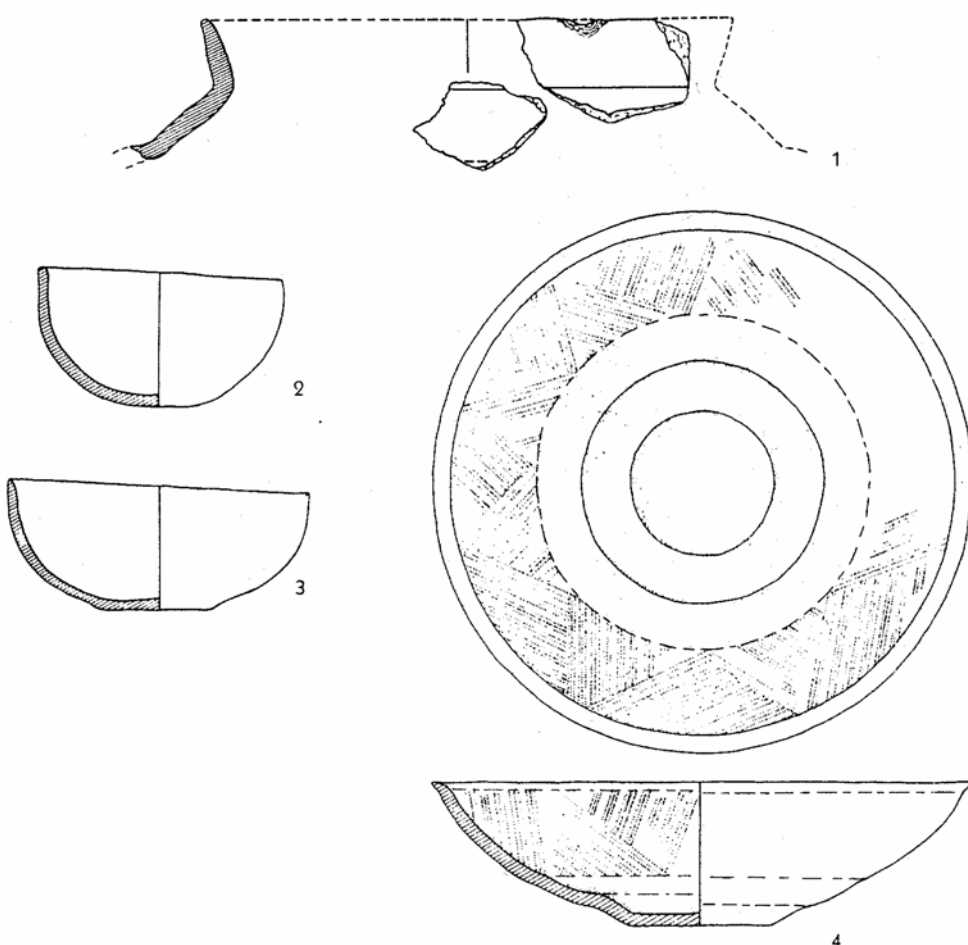
Management Recommendations: No short term action required by law, for detailed information see chapter 5.2.

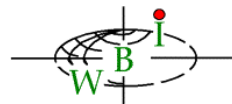
Findings:

Large bronze fibula, decorated with grooves and broken lines; length. 10,7 cm; height. 6 cm.


Inv.: Mainfränk. Museum. Würzburg
Inv.-No. 50733

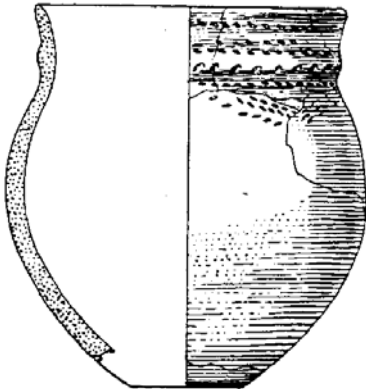


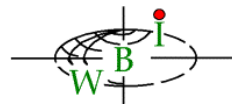
	<p>Bronze ring, 3,5 cm in diameter.</p> <p><i>Inv.:</i> Mainfränk. Mus. Würzburg</p> <p><i>Inv.-No.</i> 50733_2 (?)</p>	
	<p>Ceramic Shards</p> <p><i>Inv.:</i> Mainfränk. Museum Würzburg</p> <p><i>Inv.-No.</i> 50733_3 (?)</p> 	
<p>Sources:</p>	<p>BLfD Würzburg - F. Ohlenschlager, 1891, Bl.4,2. – K. Köstler, 1896, 100, No. 162 – BVbl. 13, 1936,99. – H. Schmitt, Die Eröffnung des sog. Hünengrabes im Adelholz zwischen Acholshausen and Giebelstadt. In: Archiv des Histor. Ver. F. Unterfranken 49 (1898) 233 f. – Behrends, Katalog Würzburg II, 1986, 37.</p>	

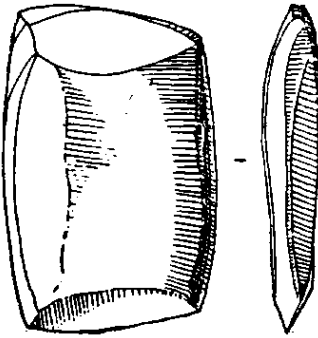
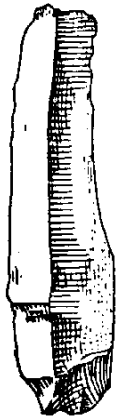


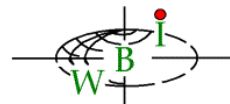
GIEBELSTADT		Giebelstadt Army Airfield
--------------------	--	----------------------------------

No. 23	Survey MAP 7 –No.23 Cat. MAP 11 – No. 23	 Archeological Sites
---------------	---	--

Inhumation Grave of the Late Neolithic Period		
Lot No.: 6325/0028	TK 25: 6325	Field position: NW 73-50
Resources List: YES	Coordinates: X: 35 71030 Y: 55 02280	Field No.: Giebelstadt 452
Presumed Inhumation Grave of the Late Neolithic Period (around 2500 B.C.) Location: 2600 m east of the Protestant Parish Church in Giebelstadt. During the course of “Digging for Water Pipe Installation“ on the Giebelstadt Army Airfield on 16 December 1938, a seated burial was excavated at a depth of approx. 1.6 m. “Unfortunately ... more than half of it has already been disposed of” (BLfD). The exact location is given by the BLfD in a field map (illustration). Preserved burial objects were: a small hatchet, a flint stone knife and a beaker, which in all probability dates the funeral to the late Neolithic Age (string ceramics – around 2800-2500 B.C.).		
Management Recommendations: No short term action required by law, for detailed information see chapter 5.2.		
Findings:	Beaker, decorated with stitched rows at the edges, finished off with zigzag rows, height 16,5 cm; largest diameter 15,8 cm. Inv: Mainfränk. Museum, Würzburg Inv.-No. 51018	



	<p>Small Stone Axe, amphibolites, faceted sides, length. 5,5 cm; width 3,8 cm</p> <p>Inv.: Mainfränk. Museum, Würzburg Inv.-No. 51019</p>	
	<p>Flint Blade, of gray flint stone, length 10,6 cm</p> <p>Inv.: Mainfränk. Museum, Würzburg Inv.-No. 51020</p>	
Sources:	<p>BLfD Würzburg – E. Sangmeister, Inventaria Archaeologica D2 (1954) . – R. Paulsen, BVbl. 16, 1942, 44. – Chr. Pescheck, Katalog Würzburg I (1958) 52.</p>	



5. Management Recommendations

5.1 General Management Recommendation Information

The following aspects must generally be taken into consideration:

- Further surveys/investigations
- Constructive protection measures (fencing, off-limits)
- Limited land use (i.e. no vehicles allowed)
- Restoration
- Procedure for new construction measures with potential impact on already known objects
- Procedure for new construction measures when confronted with unexpected objects
- Update of the CAD-documentation of the survey to be compatible with the general CAD tools
- Preparation of a GIS
- Update of the findings in 5 years intervals

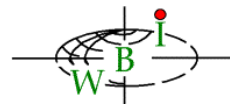
5.2 Management Plan for the Survey Area

5.2.1 Management Plan for Archeological Findings

Archeological sites are usually protected by law (see chapter 2). The areas in the maps that are shaded should not be impacted by special use or construction measures.

It is a matter of course, that driving on these areas with military vehicles should also be avoided. Restructuring the site during maneuvers or training activities, as well as any infrastructure or construction measures in the vicinity of the archeological site must be avoided. If unavoidable, official approval (BLfD) and permission is necessary. This implies that the U.S. Army is obliged to report any planned alterations near archeological sites to the BLfD (Würzburg) or to the Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde.

If construction measures within the vicinity of an archeological site cannot be avoided, professional excavation prior to construction will generally have to be financed. Possible additional costs for site maintenance, as well as delays in construction should thus be taken into account. In Bavaria diggings preceding the construction projects are increasingly being carried out by specialist excavation companies after the initial "emergency digging" has been completed by the Landesamt für Denkmalpflege. The BLfD may also assist in organizing an invitation to bid amongst such firms. After the excavation, all findings will be recovered and documented. Therefore, there are no further obstacles for the construction measure as far as the preservation of historical sites is concerned.



If archeological findings (e.g. bones, ceramic shards etc.) are encountered during work not requiring approval the U.S. Army is obliged to report these findings to the BLfD immediately, and to temporarily interrupt construction. The BLfD will then provide an expert who will classify the finding location and decide on further proceedings in each individual case.

The following recommendations on the handling the various archeological sites and on general proceedings are based on the archeological findings and sites listed in the catalogue.

5.2.1.1 Barrow fields or groups

Barrows are generally located in forested areas, as this is the only environment where they have been preserved above the surface of the earth. There is no need for additional protection measures (e.g. plantation to combat erosion). These sites may however not be damaged or altered in any way.

Barrow fields vary greatly in size. There are often so-called shallow graves within a barrow field, which are not visible by a mound. In some areas, urn or shallow graves of a later or the same period are connected to the barrow fields and can only be detected during excavations or diggings.

It must thus generally be assumed, that the barrow fields may be larger than indicated by the mounds still visible at the surface.

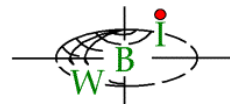
In several cases, further surveys of the extent of these barrow fields could yield a reliable description of their current condition, as well as a reliable determination of the to-be-protected zones. These protection zones however can only be determined after new surveys and a joint site inspection with the BLfD.

In our maps, the possible protection zones for these barrow fields are shaded; this was done relatively generously. An accurate new survey and recording of the archeological findings would probably result in a considerable reduction in the extension of these protection zones.

It must be emphasized, that it was not possible to verify the state of all barrow sites during research for the current project. Mappings in the catalogue are based on the respective entries in the official Resources List or on the archives of the location of archeological findings. Field surveys of a large proportion of the sites were carried out. Nevertheless, the barrow fields or smaller barrow groups are currently difficult to detect in the heavily overgrown areas.

The potential protection zones are currently difficult to evaluate for catalogues No. 1 and 2. They only touch the boundaries of the US-terrain, and in future might not need to be considered at all in the U.S. Army's planning.

A new survey and description of the condition is recommended, even for the smaller barrow groups (No. 3 & No. 8), although German authorities do not stipulate this yet. It must also be assumed that the protection zones will then be considerably reduced.



There are already reliable survey plans for various barrow necropolises (No. 1 & No. 22). This offers the opportunity of preparing an up-to-date description of the condition of the mounds by means of an additional site inspection by an expert.

	Number of mounds	Walking, stubbing	Driving with light vehicles	Driving with heavy vehicles	Maneuver	Earth works of any kind
Cat. No. 1	71	Yes	No	No	No	No / Permission Required (BLfD)
Cat. No. 2	> 5 (?)	Yes	Avoid	No	No	No / Permission Required (BLfD)
Cat. No. 3	6	Yes	No	No	No	No / Permission Required (BLfD)
Cat. No. 4	1	Yes	No	No	No	No / Permission Required (BLfD)
Cat. No. 6	5	Yes	No	No	No	No / Permission Required (BLfD)
Cat. No. 8	8	Yes	No	No	No	No / Permission Required (BLfD)
Cat. No. 8	8	Yes	No	No	No	No / Permission Required (BLfD)
Cat. No. 22	106	Yes	No	No	No	No / Permission Required (BLfD)

Table 3: Recommended management of barrow fields or groups

Foot traffic and forestry operations involving forestry related construction is permitted in the vicinity of the barrow fields and groups. Vehicle traffic and all other construction and excavation must be avoided.

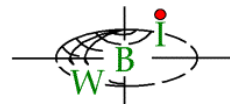
All proposed road and track constructions through a barrow field must be approved by the BLfD prior to the completion of the design phase. This authority will then decide, whether or not the track can be built and what restrictions are necessary and appropriate (normally specialist excavation prior to construction).

5.2.1.2 Shallow or urn graves

Barrow graves are visible above the surface of the earth. In contrast, shallow or urn graves can only be detected by digging or excavation, as they are not visible at the surface. This implies that larger numbers of unknown graves could still be located underground, particularly within the large undeveloped Klosterforst Local Training Area.

Archeological confirmation of the existence of graveyards with inhumation graves in shallow graves, and urn graves in particular, is available for other areas. Accurate demarcation of the boundaries of individual graveyards can only be obtained by additional excavation or supplementary geo-physical (i.e. geomagnetic, geo-electric) inspection.

Burial procedures and graveyard sizes have varied considerably throughout history. During the late Neolithic Age (No. 15, No. 23), individual inhumation graves were



relatively far apart, whereas graveyards were very densely “populated” in both later as well as earlier times. This applies to urn graveyards from the so-called Urn Field Age (No. 5) in particular: there were often more than 100 burials. In some regions, such graveyards cover extensive areas. Only the BLfD can accurately determine the size of the protection zones for these graveyard findings. The BLfD must thus always approve earth works in such areas well in advance.

The graves are partially still located in undeveloped areas (Cat. No. 5 & 7). Other individual graves were exposed in already developed areas or during U.S. Army construction measures (Cat. No. 15, No. 23). Further construction measures in the vicinity of these findings must be reported to the BLfD in advance.

Driving on these areas (unless already developed) with light vehicles is allowed, but only if unavoidable. Due to their impact on the soil, heavy military vehicles – in particular tanks and other vehicles with a deep impact on the soil – should generally avoid archeological sites and their immediate surroundings.

In other areas, the previously mentioned recommendations apply.

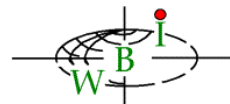
	Burial Type	Walking, stubbing	Driving light vehicles	Driving heavy vehicles	Maneuver	Earth Works of any kind
Cat. No. 5	Urn grave	Yes	Avoid	No	No	No / Permission Required (BLfD)
Cat. No. 7	Inhumation grave in stone	Yes	Avoid	No	No	No / Permission Required (BLfD)
Cat. No. 15	Inhumation grave	Yes, developed	Yes, developed	Yes, developed	Yes, developed	No / Permission Required (BLfD)
Cat. No. 23	Inhumation grave	Yes, developed	Yes, developed	Yes, developed	Yes, developed	No / Permission Required (BLfD)

Table 4: Recommended management of graveyards not visible on the surface

5.2.1.3 Settlements and other archeological sites

Pre-medieval settlements were rarely encountered in the survey area. Normally, however, they are the largest type of source of cultural resources.

This disproportion may also be due to the current level of research: systematic research has not yet been carried out within the 417th BSB, Kitzingen. Therefore, the sources remain uncertain. Barrow mounds have raised the interest of the archeologists throughout history. It is to be assumed, that systematic inspection of the 417th BSB will substantially increase the number of archeological sites. This naturally applies primarily and foremost to the large undeveloped Klosterforst Local Training Area. Numerous barrow mounds and fields within this area may well have been close to settlements.



	Finding	Walking, stubbing	Driving light vehicles	Driving heavy vehicles	Maneuver	Earth works of any kind
Cat. No. 9	Settlement(?)	Yes	Yes	No	No	No / Permission Required (BLfD)
Cat. No. 10	Tower Stable Mound	Yes	Avoid	No	No	No / Permission Required (BLfD)
Cat. No. 14	Settlement, Direct in east	outside US	Outside US	Outside US	Outside US	Outside US
Cat. No. 16	Underground Passage	outside US	??	??	??	??
Cat. No. 23	Single Finds	Yes, developed	Yes, developed	Yes, developed	Yes, developed	No / Permission Required (BLfD)

Table 5: Recommended management of settlements and other findings

The Silex blade (Cat. 9), found in Kitzingen, is indicative of a Neolithic settlement, which might also touch the boundary of the 417th BSB, Kitzingen.

A further Neolithic settlement (Cat. 14), a little further away, will only affect the 417th BSB in exceptional cases.

The “Tower Stable Mound,” a particular type of medieval settlement with a tower erected on a man-made mound, has already been entirely flattened (Cat. 10). It is thus not clearly recorded and could probably only be detected by means of excavations

A further finding, with little validity per se, is an individual finding of medieval ceramic (Cat. 23) within Leighton Barracks. One may assume, that it is part of a medieval settlement, which would have to be reported during planned construction projects.

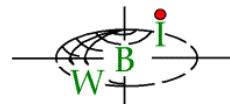
To avoid further damage, the exact location of a passage or tunnel system (Cat. 16) may have to be verified. During former construction measures, an American chained vehicle sunk into the cavity. The historical value of the tunnel system (?) is difficult to evaluate on the mere basis of the archive documents.

5.2.2 Management Plan for Cultural Findings

Historical buildings and cultural objects are protected by law (see Chapter 2). Therefore, they may only be altered within the frameworks of construction or renovation and repair measures, if the authorities have approved such measures. This applies to both interior spaces and to the exterior.

Official permission is needed for alterations to protected historical buildings (during the course of either restoration, extension or reconstruction measures), which affect the facade. This implies that the U.S. Army is obliged to report any planned alterations to the BLfD (Bamberg-Memmelsdorf) or to the Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde.

If construction measures cannot be avoided, the structural changes, if necessary, must be coordinated in detail with the authorities. They will impose restrictions, inspect, and



support the project. As a result, additional costs for the preservation of historically significant objects, as well as construction delays, must be reckoned with.

	Finding	Repair outside	Repair inside	Reconstruction outside	Reconstruction inside	Inventory BLfD	State
Cat. No. 11	Cultural objects (?) Stone monument	X	X	X	X	Determine historical significance (BLfD)	
Cat. No. 12	Potential historical buildings	X As agreed	X As agreed	X As agreed	X As agreed	Determine historical significance (BLfD)	
Cat. No. 13	Potential historical buildings	X As agreed	X As agreed	X As agreed	X As agreed	Determine historical significance (BLfD)	
Cat. No. 18	Cultural monument "Potato Monument"	As agreed	As agreed	No	No	Enter into Resources List	
Cat. No. 20	Potential historical buildings	X As agreed	X As agreed	X As agreed	X As agreed	Determine historical significance (BLfD)	

Table 6: Recommended management of historical buildings and cultural objects.

The inventory of these sites has not yet been completed. It is therefore probable, that there are still further unregistered buildings, objects and sites of potential historical significance within the mentioned ARLOCs.

An official inquiry concerning the current condition of the inventory yielded the following reply:

"No further information on other Army facilities in Giebelstadt, Kitzingen and Würzburg is available to us.... At present, we are not able to visit all facilities for making a definite statement on their historical significance. Therefore, we request you to inform us of cases that you consider eligible for classification as historical buildings or sites... Eligible in this context are all facilities whose core still originates from the times of World War I or earlier (mostly Royal Bavarian facilities). A rigid selection must be applied to (or only special buildings be considered from) the large numbers of barracks from NS-times, erected according to standardized plans of the Army Building Authority ("Heeresbauverwaltung"). This is applicable even if, beyond their military function, these facilities are significant regarding the history of the settlement and economy of the locations" (written notification from Dr. R. Fiedler, 21 August 2000).

The area representative, Mr. M. Horsten, also pointed out, that he considers further research in the installations important. The potentially significant buildings must first be researched by means of a questionnaire and the historical significance then determined by the authorities. Only such a procedure ensures the reliable re-evaluation of the historical significance of buildings erected before 1965.

If necessary, preparatory work on this questionnaire could be processed during the course of a project extension. The required research would, however, be relatively extensive: all potential buildings would have to be accurately recorded and evaluated. According to a first estimate, approx. 30-40 buildings in the respective ARLOCs would have to be inspected regarding their historical significance.



Decisive, however, is the evaluation by the authorities' experts; this can only be expected during the course of long-term surveys.

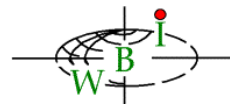
It is currently recommended that the authorities be informed of all proposed alterations to buildings erected before 1965, and an evaluation of the buildings' historical significance requested.

The ARLOCs contain numerous buildings whose historical value still needs closer examination. Currently there is only a statement from the authorities recommending evaluation; this is not an official requirement. The historical significance of the U.S. Army Hospital (Cat. 20), which is also located directly opposite a listed building (Cat. 20), needs to be established by the authorities.

The responsible handling of monuments, however, also includes their preservation, maintenance and repair. The listed Potato Monument (Cat. 18) is protected from rain by a hood that could be both functionally and optically improved.

The army buildings that are utilized are in a good to very good condition.

Currently no potential historical buildings of the 417th BSB, Kitzingen have been officially registered by the German Authorities.



6. Partnering Opportunities and Funds

6.1 Addresses

The local German Federal States are responsible for archeological and cultural resources. The so-called “Landesämter für Denkmalpflege” (State Authorities for the Protection of Cultural Resources) provide information and assistance for every single cultural resource. The State Authority will also help to assess the significance of the resource and to estimate the chances of sponsoring by a third party.

However, the Untere Denkmalschutzbehörde of the county and city or district archeology offices may also give further information.

The respective authorities and contact addresses for Lower Franconia are:

Historical Buildings and Cultural Resources

Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Branch Office Bamberg, Baudenkmalpflege (Preservation of historical buildings)

Address: Schloß Seehof; 96117 Memmelsdorf (bei Bamberg)

Contact: Dipl. Ing. M. Horsten; Dr. R. Fiedler

Tel.: +49 951 – 40950

Archeological Finding Locations

Bayerisches Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Branch Office Würzburg, Bodendenkmalpflege (Preservation of archeological sites)

Address: Residenzplatz 2, Tor A; 97070 Würzburg

Contact: Dr. S. Gerlach; Dr. M. Hoppe

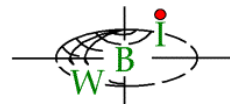
Tel.: +49 931 - 54850

6.2 Funds

Federal Funds

Bavaria provides a compensation fund, which assists in the financing of alterations to historical buildings (more rarely for archeological sites). If renovation and repair to existent old buildings is planned, then **federal funding** may be possible. General information on further funding should also be requested from the BLfD. Requests to the authority are, however, generally only evaluated project related (e.g. new development plan).

Expenses incurred for the preservation of historical buildings or archeological sites are in general tax deductible.



Funds from Foundations

It is generally very difficult to obtain funds for historical buildings and archeological sites from foundations. There are only very few institutions and foundations funding scientifically significant or valuable historical buildings and sites.

Deutsche Stiftung Denkmalschutz

Koblenzer Straße 75 D-53177 Bonn

Tel.: 0228-95738-0

Fax: 0228-95738-23

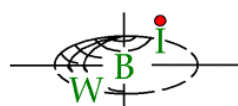
E-Mail: info@denkmalschutz.de

WebSite: <http://www.denkmalschutz.de>

If a historical building or site is exceptionally valuable, it is possible to contact further foundations, e.g. for scientific research and evaluation. In such cases, however, the experts from the BLfD or self-employed experts should have already been contacted. Only then such applications can professionally be made.

Copies of Forms/Project Request Formats are not available. The mentioned authorities do, however, also assist in applications for such support.

Submitted by:



UMWELTTECHNIK

Wolf-Blumenthal-Ingenieurbüro

Nürnberg, den 31.08.2002

Dr. H. Schoger

(Program Manager)

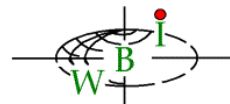
Birgit Konzog

(Project Manager)



Appendix 1:

Tentative Template



Appendix 2:

Survey Maps